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Established 1887

Algeria 4 S	Libya 9 P
Belgium 10 S	Luxembourg 10 L-F
Bombay 10 S	Morocco 120 Dh
France	..... 125 F	Netherlands	..... 0.85 Fl
Germany	..... 1.00 DM	Nigeria	..... 2/4
Greece	..... 8 Dr	Portugal	..... 175 N.Kr.
India	..... Rs. 2.25	Spain	..... 16 Ptas.
Iran	..... 20 Rls	Sweden	..... 1.20 S.Kr.
Italy	..... 130 Lire	Switzerland	..... 1.20 S.Fr.
Japan	..... 150 Yen	Turkey	..... 2.20 T.L.
Lebanon	..... 75 P	U.S. Military	..... 50.15
		Yugoslavia	..... 2.00 D.

WEATHER-PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 65-75. Tomorrow: Mild change. Forecast: 70-75. LONDON: Sunny. Temp. 60-70. Tomorrow: Mild change. Forecast: 65-75. CHANDEL: Sunny. Temp. 70-80. Tomorrow: Mild change. Forecast: 75-85. YOKOHAMA: Sunny. Temp. 75-85. Tomorrow: Mild change. Forecast: 80-90. NATIONAL WEATHER-PAGE 2



—BOMBING TO BEIRUT—Imam Moussa al-Sadr, leader of Lebanon's Shia sect (top left), addressing a crowd of his faithful in Beirut. The imam warned that Shias would paralyze the country if nothing were done to alleviate their situation within two weeks. Most Shias live in southern Lebanon, which has been target of repeated Israeli reprisal incursions within the last few days.

Lebanon May Ask Morocco, Tunisia to Help Defend Border With Israel

BEIRUT, May 26 (AP)—Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami told parliament the government was considering calling in from Morocco and Tunisia to defend the country against attacks.

The cabinet would take a decision tomorrow and the proposal for approval Thursday.

Mr. Karami said the government was considering immediately attacking the government's army, saying the entry of foreign troops would amount to a capitulation.

Mr. Karami said the Phalangist army would be sent into a battle which would be a "decisive" one.

At the same time, Imam Moussa al-Sadr, head of the Shia sect, the government that thousands of refugees would move into Lebanon and that the army would be sent into a battle which would be a "decisive" one.

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English Soccer Captain Held Alleged Bogota Gem Theft

BOGOTA, Colombia, May 26.—Bobby Moore, captain of the World Cup soccer team, was arrested here today on charges of stealing a \$1,500 diamond bracelet from a hotel room.

Mr. Moore was held by police at the home of Alfonso Rodriguez, a Colombian Federation official. Two armed men put a 24-hour guard on Mr. Moore and the bracelet.

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Hanoi Aid Is Increased By Peking

Sihanouk Arrives In North Vietnam

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, May 26 (UPI)—Communist China will provide more military and economic aid to North Vietnam under an agreement announced today.

A Hanoi radio broadcast reporting the new agreement, signed Sunday in Peking, gave no details of what the Chinese will supply.

- The United States has decided to give the Cambodian regime \$7.5 million worth of arms. Page 2.
- Saigon talks on diplomatic relations with Cambodia reach impasse. Page 2.

but indicated that the assistance will come on top of the present agreement for 1970, which was signed in Peking Sept. 26.

The new agreement, reflecting Communist China's increased commitment to support anti-United States forces in Indochina, coincides with the reported arrival in Hanoi of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of a Cambodian government-in-exile, and continued acclamation in China and among pro-Peking figures around the world for the speech of Chinese Communist party chairman Mao Tse-tung last week in which he called for a "worldwide revolutionary struggle against United States imperialism."

Late tonight the Hanoi radio reported Prince Sihanouk's arrival to a frenzied welcome. He was accompanied by his wife, his aunt, Princess Ket Kanna, his grandniece, and three other ministers.

The prince and his entourage were met at Hanoi airport by North Vietnam's premier, Pham Van Dong, Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh. After entering the city in a motorcade that was cheered by dense crowds, he was formally welcomed at a ceremony at which President Ton Duc Thang hailed Prince Sihanouk as a "great friend of the Vietnamese people."

A Hanoi radio commentary issued before Prince Sihanouk's arrival emphasized that North Vietnam respects the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia, but said nothing about the presence of an estimated 40,000 Vietnamese Communist troops in the kingdom.

'Neocolonial Aggressors'

Prince Sihanouk thanked his well-wishers for greeting "our delegation representing Cambodia, a country struggling against United States imperialism and refusing to bow to the Yankee neocolonialist aggressors."

He said that in the face of the "barbarous provocation" from the United States to the Indochinese people, "the only way left is to take up the challenge and unite together to fight our common enemy until he accepts to pull all armed forces out of our Indochina and recognize the peoples' right to self-determination, and to be the only master in their respective countries."

Hanoi is believed to be the rear operational base for efforts by the Cambodian regime in exile to oust the Cambodian government of Gen. Lon Nol, which deposed Prince Sihanouk from his former position as chief of state while he was abroad.

Prince Sihanouk has asserted that three of his ministers are leading a resistance movement against the Lon Nol government inside Cambodia. An undetermined number of Cambodians have joined the movement, but its military arm at present is represented mainly by Vietnamese Communist forces.

NATO Ministers Agree to Seek European Security Conference

Nixon Reassures NATO On Cambodia Withdrawal

Britain's Stewart Wins Backing of U.S., France

By John M. Goshko

ROME, May 26 (WP)—President Nixon today formally assured NATO members that U.S. military operations "in the sanctuary area" of Cambodia will be terminated by the end of June.

Mr. Nixon's promise was contained in a letter delivered by Secretary of State William P. Rogers to NATO Secretary General Manlio Brosio. Mr. Rogers also read the letter to the spring meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers here.

The President claimed that the Cambodian operation has already been a great success in terms of the number of Viet Cong killed and the quantities of weapons and supplies captured.

In addition, he said that the Viet Cong would have great difficulty in replenishing its lost supplies "because the port of Sihanoukville is no longer available to the enemy." He failed to specify how this situation would be maintained after the withdrawal of American forces.

"We still prefer to end this war by negotiation," Mr. Nixon said, adding: "If negotiations continue to be blocked, we will pursue Vietnamization and withdrawal according to the schedule announced on April 20."

Nearly all the foreign ministers who spoke today took a generally muted tone toward the situation in Southeast Asia, according to reports of their closed meeting. In fact, discussion of Indochina seemed overshadowed by concern over the Middle East.

Mr. Rogers told the council that

By Don Cook

Of particular importance in this "switch to the initiative" were the positions taken by the United States and France, both of which have been cautious if not negative toward the whole idea in the past.

But Secretary of State William P. Rogers told NATO that he believed that the time had come for a positive and forthcoming response by the alliance to the security conference idea, which for several years has been a virtual propaganda monopoly of the Warsaw Pact powers.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, while remaining skeptical about what a security conference can really accomplish, nevertheless has given his support to the British idea of having a try to see what comes out. The key factor in the French switch was a change in the original British proposal from a meeting between NATO and Warsaw Pact officials to a meeting that would

50% in U.S. Favor, 43% Oppose Sending of GIs Into Cambodia

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—President Nixon's action in ordering American troops into Cambodia has U.S. public approval by a margin of 50 percent in favor to 43 percent against, according to the Harris Poll, which was released by the Chicago Tribune Syndicate.

Heaviest support for the President's policy in Cambodia was found in the South and the West, among residents of small towns and rural areas and older persons, the poll indicated.

Opposition was said to be greatest among those under 30 years of age, among women, Easterners and those who reside in suburbs and urban centers. Other poll results:

• Only 13 percent believe that all American troops will be out of Cambodia by June 30, as promised by Mr. Nixon. Only 31 percent believe the Cambodian action will shorten the war in Vietnam. Most persons—49 to 38 percent—do not think that Mr. Nixon will make good on his promise to bring home 150,000 combat troops from Vietnam by May, 1971.

• By a margin of 58 to 26 percent, those interviewed do not believe the Cambodian move will persuade the North Vietnamese to enter into serious negotiations in Paris.

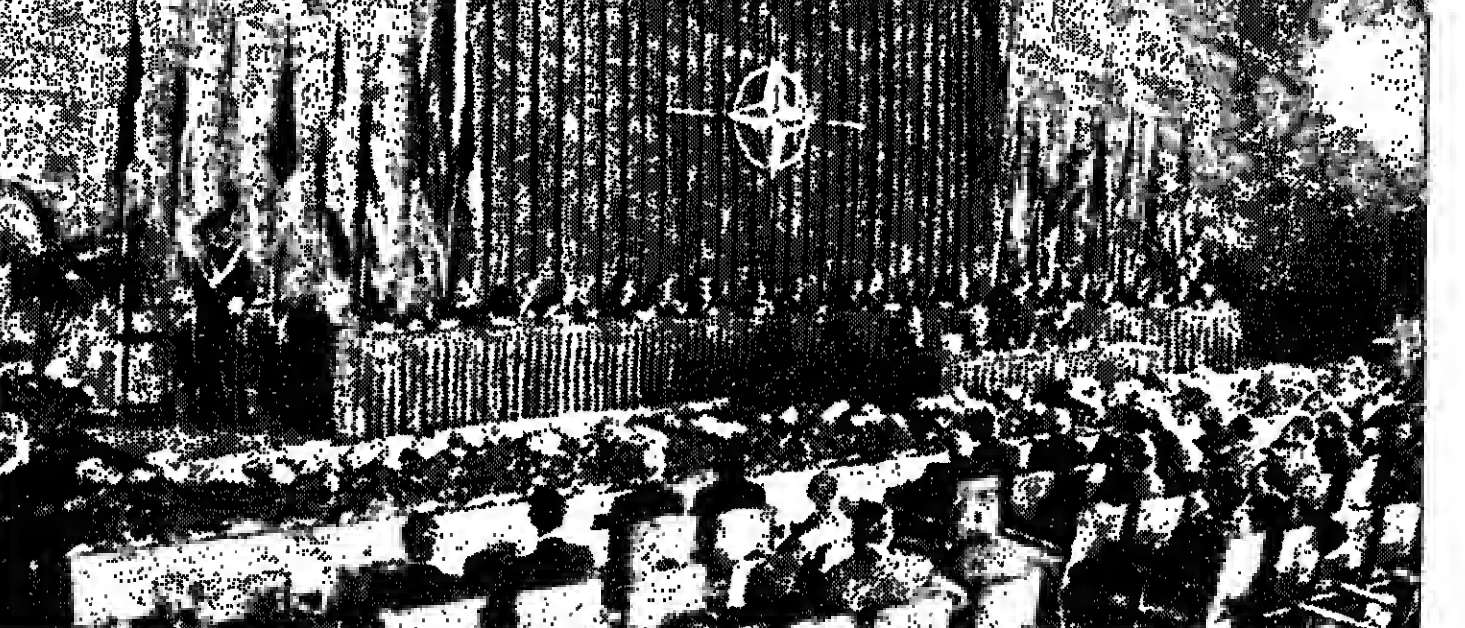
• A majority of 52 to 31 percent think the military operation will be successful in destroying North Vietnamese bases in Cambodia. But 66 percent of the American people report they are worried that Cambodia will "turn into another Vietnam."

West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel will visit Moscow early next month to open formal negotiations on two Soviet-German pacts, Washington Post correspondent Anatole Shub reports from Rome. Page 2.

also include neutrals, getting away from a "bloc-to-bloc" approach.

The Americans are not particularly enthusiastic over the British suggestion. But it was, in fact, the only positive proposal for action put before the NATO ministers. The United States will certainly not block its endorsement.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



WELCOME ADDRESS—Italian Premier Mariano Rumor delivers the opening speech at the NATO meeting in Rome.

In Tenth Day of Indochina Debate Senate Puts Stress on Cambodia Exit

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Amid increasing criticism of the Indochina war, the Senate today added new language to an amendment limiting U.S. military operations in Cambodia.

In the initial vote, the upper chamber agreed, 82 to 11, to add to a proposal by Sens. John Sherman, Cooper, R., Ky., and Frank Church, D., Idaho, wording to make clear "in concert with the declared objectives of the President . . . to avoid involvement of the United States in Cambodia after July 1, 1970."

The vote, however, provided no real test of the forces for and against the amendment, since even opponents found it difficult to vote against a change in wording obligatory to the White House.

The real test will come when the substance of the measure, prohibiting retention of U.S. forces in Cambodia and barring military operations or support for Cambodian forces without prior approval of Congress, comes to a vote.

Opponents of the measure have said they will try to delay it at least until after June 30, the date by which U.S. troops are supposed to be out of Cambodia.

Move Against Funds

In retaliation, some supporters have threatened to refuse to pass continuing appropriations for the Pentagon, a move that would cut off funds for the entire war.

The main problem has arisen from the provision demanding prior congressional consent to any

2 Labor Leaders To Tell Nixon of Policy Support

NEW YORK, May 26 (UPI).

Thomas J. Gleason and Peter Brennan, presidents of labor unions with a combined membership of more than a half-million workers, are going to Washington today to tell President Nixon personally that they support his Southeast Asian policy and to ask him to supply jets requested by Israel.

Mr. Gleason is president of the 116,000-member International Longshoremen's Association and Mr. Brennan heads the 386,000-member Building and Construction Trades Council in New York.

House Unit Calls for Wage-Price Guidelines

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A congressional panel moved today to force President Nixon to act against some wage and price increases, despite new administration optimism on the national economy.

With Republican support, a House subcommittee approved a bill to require the President's economic advisers to draft wage-price guidelines yearly and the President himself to try to hold labor and industry within those limits.

The bill, approved by a voice vote, may set the stage for a full congressional debate on the economy, beset by continuing price rises and increasing unemployment.

The Republican national chairman yesterday conceded the economy's health reflected in inflation

Stock Market Drop Continues

and employment would probably be the chief issue in the congressional elections this fall.

Even as the House Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization passed the wage-price guidelines bill on to its parent committee for consideration next week, there were these developments:

• The stock market continued its downward slide, although at a slower rate than yesterday's. The Dow Jones industrial average was 10.20 points lower at 831.16 on heavy turnover of 37.03 million shares. (Details Page 9).

• The wholesale price index, an important indicator of the drift on consumer prices and the rate of

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Scheel Going To Russia

Bonn to Open Negotiations
In June on Moscow Pacts

By Anatole Shub

ROME, May 26 (UPI)—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel will visit Moscow early next month to open formal negotiations on two Soviet-German pacts.

He will be the highest-ranking West German official to visit the Soviet capital since 1955, when the late Chancellor Konrad Adenauer established diplomatic relations between Bonn and Moscow.

The visit, which is expected to precede key state elections in West Germany on June 14, is the result of a long series of exploratory talks conducted in Moscow by West German foreign minister Egon Bahr with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

The Bahr-Gromyko talks produced significant agreement on major clauses of two draft Soviet-German agreements. One is a mutual declaration renouncing the use of force between the two governments. The other is a joint declaration on peace in Europe, which would serve as a vehicle for the de facto recognition of the realities in Central and Eastern Europe.

The two documents in turn would

be part of a larger package of Bonn-Moscow "normalization" accords, involving expanded trade, airline service between the two countries and increased cultural exchange.

Key clauses of the two Soviet-German documents remain to be negotiated—notably, those concerning the status of Berlin and the degree of international recognition to be accorded to Communist East Germany.

However, the Bahr-Gromyko talks produced full agreement, or near agreement, on a sufficient number of other issues long in dispute so that both the West German and Soviet governments feel ready to undertake formal negotiations.

Although the Soviet line on Berlin has thus far been uncompromising, both West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and the Western Allies have made clear to Moscow that the entire Soviet-German package—including the degree of recognition ultimately to be extended to East Germany—is dependent on progress in the Berlin talks. In those talks, the West is primarily seeking Soviet recognition of the status quo—including a guarantee of allied access routes to West Berlin and the continuation of its special relationship to West Germany.

Crucial Berlin Role
Mr. Scheel has told Western ministers at the North Atlantic Treaty Council meeting here that Bonn has reason to believe that Moscow understands the crucial role of Berlin in the larger picture and that Russia is now interested in a positive conclusion of the Berlin Six Four talks.

Politically, the major shadow hanging over the Bonn-Moscow dialogue is German Communist chief Walter Ulbricht, and the key question remains the extent of his influence on Soviet leaders.

The package of accords being negotiated between Bonn and Moscow is closely linked not only with the allied Berlin talks, but with Bonn's other negotiations with Poland and East Germany. According to allied diplomats here, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, U.S. ambassador in Bonn, has indicated that the Soviet government is pointing toward a European security conference in the first half of 1971. Bonn and the Western allies have made clear that such a conference could only be the final stage of the various negotiations now in progress.

In the Bonn-Moscow talks, Mr. Bahr and Mr. Gromyko have already disposed of several onerous issues. For example, Moscow is ready to drop its alleged right to intervene in West Germany under Articles 53 and 107 of the United Nations Charter. Instead, the draft Bonn-Moscow accord would pledge mutual allegiance to Article 2 of the charter, barring external interference in the internal affairs of any state.

Similarly, the draft accords pledge both the Soviet Union and West Germany to respect the existing treaties concluded by the other—thus eliminating the demand by Mr. Ulbricht and Soviet hardliners that Bonn quit NATO.

Fights Erupt
At Protests of
NATO Talks

ROME, May 26 (UPI)—Riot police battled leftist and anarchist youths today in scattered fights touched off by protests against the North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting here.

Several hundred youths hurled rocks and iron bolts at police after a rally about two miles from the suburban conference hall that NATO ministers are using for their two-day meeting.

Police, moving forward behind transparent plastic shields, lobbed tear-gas canisters at demonstrators. First reports said at least five persons were injured.

It was the first violence reported during the NATO conference, which is opposed by the Communist party and radical students who want Italy out of the Western alliance. The Communists have called a mass demonstration for tomorrow night in central Rome to protest the meeting and Italian participation in the alliance.

Protesters are to march from the Cassinetta to the Basilica of St. John Lateran and listen to speakers, including Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis, an exiled Spanish Communist leader and Vietnamese, Palestinian and Angolan guerrillas.

During the fighting today shopkeepers locked their doors and traffic was stopped. Authorities posted thousands of extra police near the conference hall.

Anti-NATO rallies also were scheduled tomorrow in Milan and other cities.



THE PLAN—Conservative leader Edward Heath presenting his party's manifesto.

Tory Election Platform Puts
Emphasis on Law and Order

LONDON, May 26 (UPI)—The Conservative party opened its efforts to regain control of the government today with pledges to enforce law and order, reduce income taxes and reduce severely the influx of Commonwealth immigrants.

The party made the pledges in its manifesto, or platform, upon which ride its hopes of ending the six-year regime of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor party government.

It also pledged to curb inflation, reduce income taxes, ban large-scale permanent immigration and keep Britain out of the Common Market if benefits from membership are less than the price exacted for entry.

The Tory platform has a strong law-and-order plank. A Conservative government would update laws to deal more effectively with offenses "peculiar to the age of demonstration and disruption," the manifesto said.

The law would be changed "so that the demonstrator who uses violence, or the criminal who causes personal injury or damages property, will be obliged to compensate his victim in addition to fines or other punishment imposed by the courts."

Thus an anti-Vietnam war demonstrator who broke a window would be legally bound to pay for its replacement.

Mr. Wilson will announce Labor's platform Thursday.

Britain's Stewart Wins
Backing of U.S., France

(Continued from Page 1)
In the final communiqué which is to be drafted tomorrow, Mr. Rogers said that he hoped there would be an early, positive reaction from the other side.

At the same time, however, the secretary said that the new Russian-Czechoslovakian friendship treaty appeared to give Russia the right to keep permanent occupation troops in a sovereign country and that NATO must maintain a balance of strength against what he described as a formidable military machine in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Schumann was skeptical of mutual, balanced-force reductions, saying that he wondered if the proposal was simply being used to divert attention from the fact that it was of no interest to the Communist side. He also twisted the Americans on the question of troop reductions in Europe. He pointed out that the maximum savings which the Americans believe they could make by cutting European forces would be \$1 billion annually.

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A key argument of Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel in support of a NATO initiative on the security conference was the fact that the main East-West negotiations so far have been confined to contacts by the West Germans and the Americans. It was essential, Mr. Harmel argued, to organize a multilateral framework on security questions in which the smaller powers of Europe would have a direct voice in shaping the future.

Warning by Greece
ROME, May 26 (AP)—Panayotis Pipinellis, Greece's foreign minister, warned NATO today against interfering in his country's internal affairs. Otherwise, he said, Greece was prepared to go its way alone.

Mr. Pipinellis replied to criticism by Paul Hartling, Danish foreign minister, and Sverre Stray, Norwegian foreign minister. Mr. Hartling urged an arms embargo against Greece by other NATO governments. Mr. Stray said that the domestic policy of the Athens government hurt NATO's image before public opinion.

"Greece has nothing to learn from other countries," Mr. Pipinellis said.

One of them removed a napkin from a bottle of wine and found it was South African. Mr. Sharp apologized and the wine was replaced by a domestic vintage.

U.S. Places
Some MIRVs

(Continued from Page 1)
said the reported installation was "not the end of the game, but an inching up to the threshold. The opportunity still exists for SALT to prevent a dangerous MIRV deployment."

First word of the installation came from CBS News, which said the 18th Minuteman 3 was placed in its silo at Minot yesterday.

Defense Department spokesman Jerry W. Friedhelm neither confirmed nor challenged the CBS figure of 18. Other officials later said the first missile had been installed April 13.

"As we stated last year," Mr. Friedhelm said, "deployment is going forward in order to achieve operational capability by June of this year." He said it was necessary to "phase in" the missiles to meet this schedule.

Today, Mr. Friedhelm said that a "period of checkout" is necessary before the warheads are attached.

Other defense officials said the June deployment goal, announced last November, referred to the time when the first squadron of 50 Minuteman 3s would become operational. That is, fully tested and ready to fire.

But the missiles will not be considered deployed until a whole squadron is ready, they stressed. "The administration's first widely noted reference to the MIRV deployment schedule was on March 10 this year, in a declassified statement to the Senate Armed Services Committee by Air Force Secretary Robert C. Seamans Jr."

"After a number of delays and stretchouts," Mr. Seamans said, "we will start fielding the Minuteman 3 in June."

This was taken at the time to mean that the first intercontinental-range MIRVs would go on station next month. But congressional sources agreed with the Pentagon yesterday that it had been assumed all along that placement of missiles into their silos would begin long before the official deployment date.

Nixon, Suharto
Call for Action
For Asia Peace

WASHINGTON, May 26 (UPI)—President Nixon and Indonesian President Suharto joined today in expressing the need for concerted efforts on the part of Asian nations to bring peace to Indochina.

Welcoming Mr. Suharto to the White House for a round of conferences, Mr. Nixon called attention particularly to the recent conference in Djakarta of leaders of 11 Asian nations. He said it was an excellent example of Asians "attempting to find solutions for Asian problems and contributing to peace and security in Asia."

At the May 16-17 Djakarta meeting, representatives of 11 Asian nations urged that all foreign forces be withdrawn from Cambodia and that the International Control Commission be reactivated.

Mr. Nixon reaffirmed his oft-expressed position that free nations should be united on certain basic rights: "The right of all people to be free from foreign domination and the right of all people to live in peace."

An Embarrassing
Bottle of Wine

OTTAWA, May 26 (Reuters)—The label on a bottle of wine caused red faces at a government-sponsored function here.

External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp had invited 40 opponents of apartheid to lunch to discuss their demand for tougher economic action against South Africa.

One of them removed a napkin from a bottle of wine and found it was South African. Mr. Sharp apologized and the wine was replaced by a domestic vintage.

Saigon Talks
On Cambodia
Ties StalledPhnom Penh Demands
Startle Vietnamese

By Takashi Oka

SAIGON, May 26 (UPI)—Talks between South Vietnam and Cambodia on resumption of full diplomatic relations reached an impasse here today when the Cambodians insisted that the South Vietnamese recognize Cambodian ownership of two offshore islands.

The Cambodians, who demanded, informed sources said, that Saigon accord the legal status of an ethnic minority to the approximately half-a-million Cambodians who live in the Mekong Delta region of South Vietnam.

The two demands were raised by Cambodia Foreign Minister Yem Sambaur a half hour before the scheduled signing of a preliminary agreement on renewing diplomatic ties between the two countries, which were broken in 1963.

The demands took the South Vietnamese by surprise, sources said. The South Vietnamese insisted that they would sign no document that did not grant their two demands.

As a result, it is considered possible that Mr. Sambaur will leave South Vietnam tomorrow with nothing more than vague references to mutual goodwill.

Observers here see in the impasse another sign of the deep-rooted suspicions underlying the surface exchange of courtesies that has marked relations between the two neighbors since the present rulers of Cambodia, Gen. Lon Nol and Prince Sihanouk, overthrew Prince Norodom Sihanouk as chief of state on March 18.

The question of a military alliance between the two countries was not raised, and military questions were not a major topic of discussion, informants said. The two principal negotiators were the foreign and social welfare ministers of both countries. Military officers did not participate in the discussions.

Grim Appearance
Before leaving Phnom Penh for Saigon yesterday, Mr. Sambaur said that the Lon Nol government was requesting American troops to remain in Cambodia beyond the June 30 deadline. President Nixon was set to fly, looking grim, and Mr. Sambaur refused to comment on this statement as he emerged from a three-and-a-half-hour session with his South Vietnamese counterpart at the Saigon Foreign Ministry.

Nor did he comment on speculation that his government had asked South Vietnamese troops to stay on beyond the contemplated American withdrawal from Cambodia.

It appeared that the South Vietnamese and Cambodian negotiators here were concerned mainly with the status of their respective minorities.

Senate Stress
On a Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)
Mike Mansfield replied, "A casualty is a casualty. A dead man is dead, a wounded man is wounded. One casualty is one too many."

Cross Capitol Hill, George W. Ball, who was top State Department official under President Lyndon B. Johnson, told a House Foreign Affairs Committee hearing that President Nixon's move into Cambodia "faithfully followed the serious errors" of the Johnson and Kennedy administrations.

The former second-in-command at the State Department charged that American "entanglement" in the quagmire of Southeast Asia had encouraged the Soviet Union to enlarge its forces in the Middle East.

Mr. Ball also expressed misgivings about South Vietnam's announced intention of keeping its troops in Cambodia.

He noted that the Cambodians and the Vietnamese had for years been mortal enemies and added that South Vietnam and Thailand might be more interested in acquiring Cambodian territory than in defending that country from Communist aggression.

As Mr. Ball was testifying, more than 1,000 clergymen and Asian experts descended on Capitol Hill to lobby against the war.

Ministers, priests and rabbis responded to a call for an "emergency religious convocation" in support of legislation to set a definite deadline for U.S. withdrawal from Southeast Asia.

Joining them were 200 specialists on Asia who were meeting in Washington. They presented a petition to Republican Sen. Mike O. Hatfield and Charles E. Goodell and Democrat Sen. George S. McGovern, decrying the war that "destroys Americans and Asians alike."

Meanwhile, George Romney, secretary of housing and urban development, speaking before the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, said the Vietnam war was "a tragic mistake" and the result of "seeing Red when it did not exist."

The HUD secretary defended the administration's war policy as one of withdrawal from Southeast Asia and its move into Cambodia as speeding that withdrawal rather than a new escalation of the war.

Mr. Romney's speech followed a request by church delegates that President Nixon "state his case" on Indochina.

Fulbright Examining Authority
U.S. to Give Cambodia Regir
\$7.5 Million Worth of Arm

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, May 26 (UPI)—The administration has informed Congress that it has decided to give about \$7.5 million worth of arms to the new military government in Cambodia on the ground that such assistance is believed to contribute to the security of the United States.

The nature of the military assistance was not disclosed to Congress, but on the basis of earlier statements by administration officials it is believed to consist largely of small weapons that could be readily used by the Cambodians.

The State Department, it was learned yesterday, informed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the decision to supply military aid to the Lon Nol government in Cambodia in a letter delivered Friday to Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., chairman of the committee. The letter was classified secret—a classification that Sen. Fulbright now is trying to have removed so that the decision can be discussed openly in the Senate.

The letter was accompanied by a statement from President Nixon that it had been determined that such military aid for Cambodia was important to the security of the United States.

Such a "presidential determination" was required by the Foreign Aid Act, but the question being raised by the Foreign Relations Committee is whether such a determination was made retroactively to cover a decision already made by the administration.

The letter was the first official indication that the administration had decided to respond favorably to a request by the Lon Nol government for military assistance to cope with the Communist forces in Cambodia. The request to the United States and other governments was made shortly after the new government deposed Prince Norodom Sihanouk on April 9.

The American assistance, however, will be far less than requested. Initially, the Cambodian government must request enough arms to equip 400,000-man army—assistance that would have totaled more than \$500 million. It then asked for the request to weapons for a 200,000-man army.

Nixon's Speech
During his April 30 speech announcing the American military intervention in Cambodia, Mr. Nixon said that "with other nations we shall do our best to provide the small arms and other equipment which the Cambodian Army of 400,000 needs and can use for its defense. But the aid we provide will be limited for the purpose of enabling Cambodia to defend its territory and not to enable it to attack its neighbors."

Within the guidelines laid down by the President, the administration apparently has decided to limit direct military assistance to Cambodia to less than \$10 million at this time.

During a Senate debate on Cambodia yesterday, Sen. Fulbright said the administration had decided to give \$7.5 million in military aid to Cambodia. Later, apparently because of the secret classification imposed by the administration, he changed his comments in the Congressional Record to state that the aid would total "several million dollars."

The question now being explored by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is whether the administration has legal authority for supplying military aid to Cambodia and whether it complied with the provisions of the Foreign Aid Act in deciding to give assistance to the Lon Nol government.

The act, passed by Congress last year, did not specifically prohibit any military aid to Cambodia. But it contains a special provision permitting the President to give to \$50 million in military aid to a country not included under the terms of the act, if he determines such assistance is "important to the security of the United States."

This part of the law (Section 238) also provides that if such a determination is made by the President, the executive branch must promptly and fully inform the speaker of the House, and chairmen and ranking members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Laos Warns
Hanoi Not
To Take Tow
VIENTIANE, May 26 (Reuters)—Laos warned North Vietnam today that any attempt to capture an important government town could lead to the end of the 1962 Geneva accords, guaranteeing the kingdom's neutrality. Finance and permanent representative of the premier at Defense Ministry, told the local Lao Press news agency that any North Vietnamese attempt to capture the town of Savanavong would have serious repercussions on internal politics of Laos.

Systematic Dismantling
"If this is the new policy of North Vietnam, then we certainly see the gradual systematic dismantling of Geneva agreements of 1962," said the minister.

The minister has just returned from the town, about 20 miles from the Ho Chi Minh trail, southern Laos, and surrounded North Vietnamese troops.

The settlement, once a population of 5,000, but all were evacuated after the fall nearby Attoppeu on April 30. Attoppeu had been held by government, although enemy forces had been driven out.

During the 1962 agreement, Laos to hold the territory if then occupied. Mr. Champassak said the Vietnamese did not give the government much choice on whether Saravong should be defended.

"It is not a question of town being able to be defended or not," he added. "It must and it will be."

U.S. Denies Plan
To Quit Cambodia
Before June 30
WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The White House said today that the United States will conclude operation in Cambodia on June 30 and all U.S. personnel will be removed from the country by then—but not before.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said the statement, published today at all ground troops, will be pulled out perhaps a week before the June 30 deadline.

He said the pullout, when completed, will have removed all the troops that President Nixon promised to withdraw when he announced a decision to send American forces to Communist sanctuaries beyond the Cambodian border.

Saigon Completes 2 Thrusts
In Cambodia, Troops Pull Out
SAIGON, May 26 (UPI)—South Vietnam announced today the end of two of its drives into Cambodia. It was also announced that guerrilla troops killed six Americans and wounded 25 in a predawn attack today.

Most of the 16,000 government soldiers involved in the two thrusts—one along Cambodia's coast and the other into its northeastern sector—were expected to return in new drives or as reinforcements within a week.

"These troops were withdrawn to give them time to relax, recover and to be ready for a new phase of military source said. They need much time."

Their pullout, which was begun yesterday, left fewer than 40,000 allied troops in Cambodia, an estimated 10,000 of whom are American.

Military sources said that elements of the 6th Viet Cong Division and the 7th Viet Cong Division are returning to the border area from the interior of Cambodia, having regrouped after fleeing the allied push.

Some of these guerrilla troops were believed to have been involved in this morning's attack against U.S. 26th Infantry Division base inside Cambodia, 65 miles north-northwest of Saigon.

Spokesmen for the American Command said that the attackers, advancing behind a barrage of rocket grenades, killed six GIs and wounded 25. They were beaten back. It was one of an increasing number of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese counterattacks that have killed 27 Americans and wounded 96 in Cambodia since last Friday. Two guerrilla bodies have been found.

Allied headquarters listed American casualties for the entire Cambodian offensive as 216 dead and 807 wounded, with South Vietnamese losses placed at 504 killed and 2,173 wounded. Communist deaths were estimated at 9,236.

WEATHER
ALBUQUERQUE 16 Sunny
AMSTERDAM 16 51 Cloudy
ANAKA 12 54 Showers
ATHENS 21 51 Partly cloudy
BEIRUT 22 72 Partly cloudy
BOMBAY 19 66 Sunny
BUENOS AIRES 19 66 Sunny
CAIRO 24 73 Partly cloudy
CHICAGO 22 72 Partly cloudy
COLOMBIA 17 62 Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN 19 66 Sunny
DALLAS 24 73 Partly cloudy
DUBLIN 15 61 Cloudy
EDINBURGH 19 66 Partly cloudy
FLORENCE 21 70 Partly cloudy
FRANKFURT 16 61 Cloudy
GENOA 15 61 Cloudy
HAMBURG 19 66 Partly cloudy
HONG KONG 22 72 Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL 15 51 Cloudy
JERUSALEM 21 51 Partly cloudy
LONDON 20 68 Partly cloudy
LYON 20 68 Partly cloudy
MILAN 22 72 Partly cloudy
MOSCOW 15 51 Cloudy
MUNICH 12 64 Stormy
NEW YORK 20 68 Showers
OSLO 15 59 Rain
PARIS 19 66 Partly cloudy
PRAGUE 15 59 Partly cloudy
ROME 15 59 Partly cloudy
SOFIA 15 51 Partly cloudy
STOCKHOLM 15 51 Partly cloudy
TEL AVIV 21 72 Partly cloudy
TOKYO 21 72 Partly cloudy
VENICE 19 66 Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON 20 68 Cloudy
WILMINGTON 20 68 Cloudy
YOKOHAMA 21 72 Sunny
ZURICH 17 63 Partly cloudy
*U.S. G.M.T. unless otherwise noted.

Soviet SST Flies
At 1,336.5 MPH

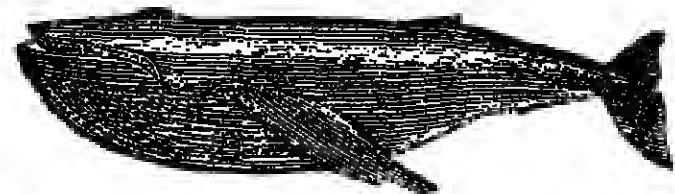
MOSCOW, May 26 (AP)—The Soviet supersonic transport plane the Tu-144, reached a speed of 1,336.5 miles an hour, about Mach 2, or twice the speed of sound, in a test flight yesterday. Soviet newspapers reported today.

The big plane handled easily and the cruise was calm, the pilot reported.

The Tu-144 is designed to fly at 1,563.4 mph. It first broke the sound barrier in June, 1969, and has been tested at increasing supersonic speeds since. Its previous highest speed—1,248.9 mph—was reached on May 11.

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U.S. Scientist Records Song Of Vanishing Whale Species

By Bayard Webster

NEW YORK, May 26 (UPI).—The cavernous sound, strangely melodic, began on a low pitch, rose slowly to a higher frequency at which it sounded for a moment like a combined oboe and muted cornet, trailed off into an eerie high-pitched, undulating wail like melancholy bagpipes and then faded into silence.

Dr. Roger S. Payne, a 35-year-old research scientist at Rockefeller University in Manhattan, switched off the tape-recorder on his office window and leaned back in his chair. "That was the song of a whale," he said.

"Nobody knows how they make the sounds—they have no vocal cords—but we think it's with their larynx and the air in their lungs," he said.

Dr. Payne had just returned from the waters off Bermuda where he and his wife, Katharine, had spent several weeks in a 35-foot sloop using underwater microphones to record the musical sound pattern of the humpback whale, a nearly extinct species that they both have studied for the past several years.

Peculiar Beauty

The peculiar beauty of the sounds, which last from five to 30 minutes, has aroused the attention of musicians, singers and nonmusicians who have listened to Dr. Payne's tapes.

Alan Hovhaness, the symphonic composer, has written an orchestral work that incorporates some of the actual taped melodies. The pieces, "And God Created Great Whales," a quotation from Genesis, will have its premiere on June 11 as part of the New York Philharmonic's summer season of promenade.

After Pete Seeger, the folk singer, heard the recording, he composed "The Song of the World's Last Whale" and has turned over the rights to the Whale Fund, an offshoot of the New York Zoological Society devoted to the problems of whale conservation.

The recordings that Dr. Payne and other scientists have made of whales have led him and his wife to the conclusion that whales, like birds, sing songs

that have a definite melodic pattern and a repeated theme. Although he is not aware of the more pleasant musical facets of his research, Dr. Payne believes that the songs will lead to a better scientific understanding of how sea animals communicate. In the dark world under the sea much of the animal life depends on sound for communication and knowledge.

He has come to no firm conclusions about the significance of the whale's lengthy songs, which are often repeated for hours.

"We already know there's a deep sound channel in the ocean," he said. "This is a layer of water that, for various reasons—temperature, density and so forth—has acoustical qualities which permit the transmission of sound over very long distances, in some cases more than a thousand miles."

Signal To Flack

"I'm not saying that whales sit on two sides of the ocean and chat with each other," Dr. Payne said, "but it's possible they produce these sounds, either in or out of the sound channel, which may allow them to flock together. This could take the simple form of 'humpback whale here!' or maybe even a more sophisticated 'George here!'"

Dr. Payne and his wife think that each whale may sing a specific song. And they think that they have identified, by sound, a whale that sang the same song in Bermuda this year that it sang at the same time and place last year.

Four whale songs recorded by Dr. Payne and other scientists have been made into a long-playing record. A 40-page booklet printed in both English and Japanese (Japan and the Soviet Union are the two largest whaling nations in the world) by the CRM Co. of Los Angeles accompanies the record.

It gives examples of whale-song notation and explains the need for conserving the world's whale population, which faces extinction from hunters. Part of the proceeds from the album's sale will go to the Whale Fund.

Panel Faults U.S. on Care Of Retarded

Says Its Institutions Resemble POW Camps

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, May 26 (UPI).—A presidential panel reported yesterday after four years of study that most of the nation's 250,000 mentally retarded persons are kept needlessly in public institutions that are no better than prisoner-of-war camps, at a cost of \$1 billion a year.

Mental retardation alone, the panel said, is no reason to take a person from his home and put him in an institution that gives "dehumanizing custodial care."

Institutions should be used only for "those severely and profoundly retarded and those with multiple handicapping conditions who require highly specialized programs," the committee said.

Less severely retarded persons, the panel said, should be placed in institutions for short-term treatment of emotional problems and physical disabilities, or for special training programs.

"The general public becomes highly incensed and concerned—and rightly so—when learning of abuses to prisoners of war," said the report of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation, headed by Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Robert H. Finch.

"Unfortunately," the report continued, "the same public expresses little or no concern about inhumane living conditions that exist in their own communities."

The committee report has the heaviest criticism of families hiding their retarded children in institutions and then forgetting about them.

The committee hopes the major impact of the report will be on the states, which spend most of the money to run institutions for the mentally retarded. Representatives from every state but Alaska attended a conference here yesterday at which the report was released to them.

The presidential panel also recommended national standards for institutions, and the joint commission on the accreditation of hospitals is helping to draw them up. Putting a person in an institution, the presidential panel emphasized, "should in no way be construed either by parents or staff as a termination of parental responsibility."

The new philosophy, the committee reported, tries to provide "an existence as close to the normal way of life as possible."

In contrast, the committee stated, "the inherited philosophy is too often one of isolation, coupled with disease-oriented treatment."

"The result is mass housing, built and administered on an outmoded model, usually removed from community life and society."

Institutions should not be used as punishment, the panel maintained. "There is no place for excessive use of physical restraints, abusive use of drugs and prolonged periods of isolation for the sole purpose of controlling behavior or for punitive reasons."

SALT Reaches Halfway Point

VIENNA, May 26 (AP).—The American-Soviet strategic arms limitation talks reached an unofficial halfway mark today with the 11th business meeting in the Soviet Embassy.

It lasted one hour and 15 minutes, with 20 minutes more for refreshments. The next session at the American Embassy will be Friday at 11 a.m.

Conference sources described the meeting as proceeding in the same businesslike manner as the previous ones. SALT opened here on April 17 and was scheduled to end in late June or early July.

U.S. Police Form Nationwide Union

DENVER, May 26 (AP).—The first nationwide union of U.S. policemen was formed yesterday as delegates approved a constitution for the International Brotherhood of Police Officers.

The constitution contains a "no-strike" clause. A spokesman said: "The best interests of the public will be served by guaranteeing the public the absolute maximum protection at all times."

In a statement, the new union said that organizers hope "the public [authorities] will recognize this act of responsibility and agree to enter into collective bargaining agreements at every level."

New York Is Fogged In

NEW YORK, May 26 (Reuters).—Heavy fog blanketed New York today, virtually closing the city's three airports and disrupting morning automobile traffic. Authorities at Kennedy, La Guardia and Newark airports reported that only one or two departing flights had left, while arriving flights were being diverted to other airports.



SEGOVIA'S SON—Classical guitarist Andres Segovia, 77, visits his wife, Emilia, 31, and their three-day-old son, Carlos Andres, at St. Mary's Hospital in London.

Israelis Again Enter Lebanon As Part Of 'Police Operation'

AVIVIM, Israel, May 26 (Reuters).—Israel today again patrolled both sides of its border with Lebanon in a new policy aimed at protecting its own villages while stopping the flight of Lebanese refugees from the area.

For the second time in two days, two small units crossed the frontier in a "police operation" and manned observation positions on hillsides dominating the Israeli road where Arab guerrillas last Friday ambushed a school bus, killing eight children and four adults and injuring 30 other children.

Today's patrols were believed to have been made up of about 30 men, as yesterday's. But tanks were not used this time and no clashes were reported. The patrols returned to Israeli territory by nightfall—although the new strategy also provides for night patrols.

[A military spokesman in Tel Aviv denied Lebanese reports of border clashes last night, United Press International reported.]

Explaining the new policy to correspondents here, Maj. Gen. Mordechai Gur, commander of the northern front, said he believed

the police measures would soon encourage the Lebanese who had fled the border areas to return home.

Tens of thousands are said to have evacuated their homes after the reported Israeli shelling of four Lebanese villages following Friday's bus attack.

Beirut May Ask for Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

Airport for several hours. Outgoing flights were canceled.

The tall, black-turbaned imam addressed his followers gathered at the Shia community center in Beirut. An estimated 30,000 refugees from the south—many of them Shites—have fled the embattled south of the country.

"We do not want charity," he declared. "We want positive action to alleviate our conditions. All we get from the government are emotional statements."

The imam threatened to "bring life in Lebanon to a total standstill" unless something was done for the south and its people.

He announced he would lead a demonstration through Beirut next Tuesday and warned:

"If nothing is done within 15 days, the people of the south will move into the homes and palaces of the rich."

"We will not live in tents. We are not refugees. We are people of this country."

As his followers roared their support, the imam added that if the government continued to sit on its hands after that, then "we will paralyze all vital services in this country and bring life to a standstill."

The leaders of Lebanon's Muslim Sunni and Druze communities had earlier called for cooperation with other Arab armies. The imam said backed them today.

[The Lebanese parliament tonight approved a resolution allocating up to 30 million Lebanese pounds (about \$8.4 million) "to face the needs of the south and ensure safety for it," Reuters reported.]

[The parliament scheduled another session tomorrow evening to continue the debate on the situation of the south.]

Israeli Peace Symposium

TEL AVIV, May 26 (AP).—Daniel Cohn-Bendit, the fiery leader of the 1968 French student demonstrations, has arrived here to participate in a student symposium on peace. He was invited by the Israeli Students' Union.

Reports U.S. Silent on Arms

Mrs. Meir Says Soviet Policy Is Threat to All Small Nations

By Lawrence Fellows

JERUSALEM, May 26 (UPI).—Israel Premier Golda Meir warned today that the Soviet Union's involvement in the Middle East war threatens not only Israel's security, but that of all the smaller nations in the world.

"The region has been flung into a new dimension of tension," Mrs. Meir said. "She spoke for an hour-and-a-half before the Knesset, Israel's parliament."

"The Soviet Union has added another very grave link to its chain of acts which are dragging the region into a spiral of escalation of war and killing, and making it impossible to achieve any progress toward peace in our region."

She gave an account of the military assistance the Russians have given the Arab states ranged against Israel, of the ground-to-air missiles the Russians have been installing in Egypt, and of the evidence that Russian pilots are flying operational, combat-ready missions over the interior of Egypt.

Note of Anxiety

She also noted with some anxiety that nothing had yet come of Israel's requests to the United States for additional aircraft and other military equipment that might help to restore the old balance of power.

"To all our contacts we have emphasized the importance of this factor," Mrs. Meir said. "Any delay in granting our request is liable to injure our interests and be interpreted by our enemies as encouragement of their aggression, and by the Soviet Union as condonation of its intensified involvement."

Within the past three years, the Soviet Union has supplied Egypt, Syria and Iraq with 2,000 tanks and 800 fighter planes, the Israeli premier said. The military equipment alone cost the Russians some \$2.5 billion and there were also thousands of Russians in Egypt training the forces there, she said.

"In the course of events, it has transpired that Soviet advisers were guiding and instructing the Egyptian forces within the units and the bases even during actual battle," Mrs. Meir said.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser, of Egypt, has been encouraged to rely on his own front, but has steadily increased the Arab guerrillas operating on other fronts to step up their activities on Israel's borders, she said.

Lebanon is suffering now because it was unable to keep Arab guerrillas from crossing into Israel from Lebanese soil, Mrs. Meir said.

"Lebanon is jeopardizing its independence as Jordan had done before," Mrs. Meir said.

Bare Stretches

Great stretches of the Jordan Valley, on the east bank of the river, have been laid bare and emptied of people by punitive raids and shelling from Israel after guerrillas began operating from there.

But the weight of Mrs. Meir's speech was directed against the threat from Egypt. Neither the United States nor any other nation could afford to ignore it, she said.

"The lesson of Czechoslovakia must not be forgotten," she said. "If the free world—and particularly the United States, which is its leader—can pass on to the next item on the agenda, without any attempt at deterrence, when the Soviet Union, in its selfish policy, reaches such a degree of involvement in a dispute with which it has no connection, then it is not only Israel that is endangered by that involvement, but there is no small or even medium-sized nation which can dwell in safety within its frontiers."

Provided it has the equipment, Israel has nothing to fear from the Arab states that are hostile to it, Mrs. Meir said. The Arabs

Measure of Calm

The Israelis hope the new strategy will restore a measure of calm to the border without the need for any large-scale retaliatory raids as the 32-hour thrust into southern Lebanon two weeks ago.

The patrols are not expected to penetrate farther than one to one and a half miles inside Lebanon, but could call in reinforcements to curb any guerrilla movements.

Gen. Gur took correspondents along a sector of the frontier to explain how the hills on the Lebanese side strategically dominated Israeli territory.

As the correspondents' bus convoy, preceded by armored trucks, wound its way along the snaking road, only a few hundred yards from the quiet-looking and virtually unmarked border, he said, "The only way we can tactically keep this area is by patrolling in and out of the hills and holding them for a short time."

Jordan Valley Fight

TEL AVIV, May 26 (AP).—The military command here said that Arab gunners fired sporadically at Israeli targets in the northern Jordan Valley last evening and early this morning.

A military spokesman said claims of a "general attack" by the Palestine Armed Struggle Command, in Amman, were exaggerated.

He described the action as a few shells fired "here and there," mostly by Israeli military targets from positions in Jordanian territory. The Israelis returned fire in most cases, he said, and added there were no casualties.

Meanwhile, on the southern front, Egyptian artillery wounded an Israeli soldier in a night clash on the Suez Canal, the spokesman said.

Later, Israeli planes twice struck Egyptian military targets in the canal zone, he said. All planes returned safely, he added.

Meanwhile, Gaza was still without electricity today following the sabotage of a high-tension pylon on the outskirts of this town.

All businesses were without lights and factories were shut. Israeli military government buildings have their own power supply and were not affected by the blackout.

Close Vote Seen In Ceylon Election

COLOMBO, Ceylon, May 26 (Reuters).—Five and a half million voters will elect a new government for Ceylon tomorrow—with the armed services standing by for any possible outbreak of violence.

Right-of-center Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake, in power since 1960, faces a strong challenge from a coalition of Sinhalese nationalists and extreme left-wing parties led by former Premier Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

Egypt, Libya, Sudan Agree At Conference

KHARTOUM, May 26 (UPI).—Three left-leaning Arab countries met today to discuss political and military developments in the Middle East conflict.

The leaders of Egypt, Libya and Sudan talked for three hours at the Presidential Palace and official sources later said their views on the conflict were "identical."

It was the third conference by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Libya's Col. Moammar Kadhafi and Sudan's Maj. Gen. Gaafar Numeiri, since they began a policy of rapprochement last year.

Their first summit conference was in Tripoli, Libya, last December, and the second in Cairo early this year.

Sudanese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Farouk Abu Kassa said Mr. Nasser briefed the gathering on "all developments of the Middle East situation and Arab relations generally."

U.S. Planes

He said Mr. Nasser also brought up for discussion the visits made by his envoys to Arab capitals to gauge Arab reaction if America decided to give Israel additional warplanes.

Mr. Nasser warned in a May Day speech that America faces a "grave rupture with the Arab world" if it gives Israel more weapons.

Reliable political sources said the three-nation summit was expected to produce a more hardened attitude against America in the Middle East conflict.

They said the summit also discussed a projected tour by Col. Kadhafi of Arab capitals designed to rally support for Mr. Nasser's threat.

Mr. Nasser and Col. Kadhafi joined Gen. Numeiri here for celebrations marking the first anniversary of the armed coup, under which he came to power.

Official sources said Gen. Numeiri briefed them on the progress of his "revolution" and on "reactionary and imperialist attempts to block its march."

Gen. Numeiri told the two leaders that reactionary forces are "putting on a progressive guise to block the march of the revolution."

In his speech last night, Gen. Numeiri pledged to stamp out reactionary forces and ensure the revolution's triumph. The highlight of the speech was a decision to nationalize all foreign banks in the country.

Mr. Nasser and Col. Kadhafi were scheduled to address another news rally tonight before returning their talks with Gen. Numeiri tomorrow morning.

Tomorrow's session will be devoted to coordinating the policies of the three countries.

Alpha 66 Raided By FBI to Curb Strikes at Cuba

MIAMI, May 26 (AP).—FBI agents raided the headquarters of Alpha 66, a militantly anti-Castro group, yesterday in a bid to curb high-level Nixon administration decision that raids on Cuba by exiles in the U.S. must stop.

Diego Medina, press officer for Alpha 66, said the agents apparently were looking for guns and ammunition but found none. Mr. Medina said they seized 100 water canteens and military-type belts and "pretty well cleaned out our files."

"We do not understand the attitude of the American government," Mr. Medina said. "It would be better to go together against our common enemy, Castro and Communism. We have violated no law. Our expeditions set out from soil outside the United States."

A government source said part of the reasoning behind the crackdown is the view that the attacks are ineffective and provide grist for Fidel Castro's propaganda.

Sister of Pius XII Succumbs at 89

ROME, May 26 (AP).—Elisabetta Rossignani Pacelli, 89, the youngest sister of Pope Pius XII, died here Saturday after a long illness, it was announced today.

Mrs. Rossignani became a widow in 1948 and retired to a convent after the death of her husband, Luigi, an Italian nobleman. She was known as the Pope's favorite among four other brothers and sisters. She always assisted the pontiff quietly at public and private ceremonies.

Pope Paul today extended his apostolic blessing to the Pacelli family.

French Customs Strike

PARIS, May 26 (AP).—Columns of trucks backed up for miles near French frontier posts today as customs agents observed an administrative strike that is being followed by the labor union. Tourists were not affected. The strike was called to back demands for job reallocation.

Memorial Service

A SERVICE IN MEMORY OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL JACQUES WYDART will be celebrated at 8 p.m. on June 2nd, at the church of Saint-Eustache, 2 rue du Jarry.

Spain Assent To 'Political Associations'

But Bars Parties, Organized Dissent

MADRID, May 26 (AP).—The Franco government today took a step toward permitting political action in Spain for the first time since the civil war. But it stopped far short of permitting parties, organized dissent.

The opening came with publication of a proposed law allowing any Spaniard aged 18 or over to join or form "political associations."

The proposal was not expected to have any immediate practical effect but it indicated a slow loosening of the Generalissimo's rule.

Francisco Franco has enforced since he took power in 1939. The 5,000-word text of the proposal contains scores of prohibitions on political activity and is down detailed and strict rules on operations and organization of political groups.

It repeatedly reserves the right of the National Movement, the government apparatus through which all political activity must be funneled, to dissolve any association it deems outside the rules. The law causes for dissolving are numerous.

The proposed law now will be debated in the Cortes (parliament) and be studied by a special commission of the Movement.

Among other things, the proposed law states:

• Organizations of an association must be between ten and 100. They must submit their names, addresses, occupations, marital status and declare they accept "the principles of the Movement."

• Associations must have a minimum of 10,000 members. They are not permitted to have names for the organization.

• They may have no connection with groups outside Spain.

• Associations must notify the government in advance when they plan to meet and a representative of the Movement may sit in.

• They are responsible for any illicit activity of their members. A key section of the proposed law reads:

"This associations of political action in no case can offer a threat outside of or against the principles of the Movement, or discount or impugn the institutional order established by the fundamental laws of the realm."

It does not allow them to present any candidate at elections or to influence the role of "expression of public opinion, critical analysis of concrete government measures, or formulation of programs aimed at the service of the national community."

The proposal brought various actions.

The proposal shows that Franco is growing gradually for the transfer of power, under a plan and in his way, said a former minister. "This would have been possible ten years ago."

"It means nothing," said a Madrid University student. "We say we want to be part of Europe, but we still cannot have political parties."

Flood Menace To Romania Grows Again

VIENNA, May 26 (UPI).—A second flood wave threatened Romania today as heavy rains in the Balkans continued to swell the Danube and other rivers.

The first wave, caused by heavy spring rains and melting snow, swept down from Hungary and across Romania two weeks ago to cover nearly 100 towns and villages. At least 100 persons have been killed.

The floods were just beginning to subside over the weekend when the rivers filled again with water from rains which, in the past two weeks alone, have dumped two and a half times as much water on Romania as the nation usually gets in the full month of May.

In Hungary, where floods killed at least three persons last week, officials reported rivers rising again to still greater heights but predicted dams are strong enough to handle the water.

The Romanian news agency reported new crests along the Tisza, Murek, Bihor, and Buzan rivers at least two feet above those that killed scores of persons earlier.

But the main threat centered on the Danube River, where the slowly rising waters combined with 30-mile-an-hour winds to batter down levees and send floodwaters streaming over thousands of acres of land. A total of 18 million acres of choice farmland has been inundated throughout Romania.

Agencies reported a "great battle against the water" at Galati, Romania's leading industrial city, the nearby island city of Braila and the Black Sea port of Sulina. All lie in or near the Danube Delta.

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VIENNA Triumphant 'Fidelio' by Bernstein

By David Stevens

VIENNA, May 26.—It would have taken a strong man a very cool one to resist the notional tension and dramatic of the "Fidelio" that onard Bernstein conducted today in the Theater an der gen. As the opening gun in gma's Beethoven bicentennial jubilee, it was a shot to be ard around the world—at of the operatic world. Certainly there was little such stance in the theater when a jubilation of the final scene solved into the interminable illusion of the audience. Nor yong the critics of the Vien- se dailies, most of whom all t got down on their knees in int to saluam in the direction Bernstein and the stage di- tor, Otto Schenk.

This performance declared it from the beginning, with de contrast in dynamics and mpos in the allegro and ada- sections of the opening of e overture. And in the open- scene, as Jaquino tries jeal- sly to get Marzelline to pay ention to him, Schenk has set with such detailed real- a that the emotional tempo already high, and the knocks the prison door that irritate quino come from the orches- like hammer blows of fate as if Mozart's Stone Com- mander had come to the ang address to get Don Gio- nni.

The Master Plan
ant once this starting point is established, Bernstein—de- te the abandon of his con- cing style—moved with great ulation from scene to scene, m one carefully prepared cli- x to another. The quartet fr ist so wonderful" was autifully hushed and intro- spective, and the prisoners' orns dramatically well pro- tioned. And the big elix- es, however loud and fast, i not get muddy or out of nd—the conductor had the ate Opera Orchestra (the rna Philharmonic under its r name) biting off notes so arly that clarity reigned ere confusion so often does. mpos and dynamics that ght have seemed arbitrary in mselves fit into the master in that Bernstein always has. Schenk's eye for the realistic uch went far to make this a man story and to keep it om becoming static, although ay cuts in the spoken lines iped pull the musical scenes



Leonore (Gwyneth Jones) frees Florestan (James King), right, as Don Fernando (Karl Ridderbusch) looks on, in the Vienna Festival production of "Fidelio."

closer together and keep things moving. But the realism often went too far and the detail oc- casionally was gratuitous. Why should Pizarro need glasses to read the letter? What is that Napoleonic, hand-in-tuple stance supposed to convey besides dis- comfort? Surely, his opening scene is too soon for Pizarro to tug nervously at his collar—he hasn't lost his cool yet.

Günther Schneider-Siemssen's sets were nicely judged, both from the practical aspect and from the musical and dramatic imperatives. The cramped prison courtyard in Scene I with its lone tree desperately looking for the sun said volumes at a glance. Florestan's prison cell was surely the deepest in the world. And the final scene, with an immense draw- bridge slowly going down to let in the people and gradually reveal the blinding light of freedom, evoked a spontaneous burst of applause.

It was in this final scene that all the threads were pulled together as they must be, and not as an anticlimax despite coming after an exciting read- ing of the Leonore Overture No. III, in the place where Mahler put it for an another famous Vienna production. Joy was unbounded, everybody em- braced everybody else and the chorus rang out loud and very clear.

Much of this could not have been realized were it not that the carefully chosen cast was so good—from top to bottom, excellent singers and good ac-

tors. Gwyneth Jones was a passionate and convincing Leonore, even though she pushed her voice to the point where it took on a hard edge. The cast included: James King as Florestan; Theo Adam, a Pizarro to the bone; Franz Crass as Rocco; Lucia Popp as Marzelline; Adolf Dallapozza as Jaquino; Karl Ridderbusch as Don Fernando; and Karl Terkal and Herbert Lackner, who made their lines tell in the two prisoners' solo parts. All were at one with conductor and director.

But in the end it was the sweep and conviction and under- lying musical planning of Bernstein's overall conception that carried the day, brushing aside lesser considerations in its total impact as a musical drama of human freedom and married love.

One of this city's valuable operatic enterprises is the Kammeroper, which for more than a decade has been presenting its repertoire of rarities in a tiny cellar in the heart of the old part of Vienna. Its contribution to Beethoven's year is a production of "Eusebius, der Fagottist" by Wenzel Müller, a contemporary of Beethoven's popular music tradition.

He wrote innumerable songs and more than 250 songs, operas, ballets and music to plays by Nestoy, Raimund and others. The Alt-Wiener Sing- spiel, which had its first perfor- mance last night in heaven

On Stage In New York

NEW YORK, May 26.—Drama critic Clive Barnes of The New York Times wrote two favorable, one mixed, and one negative review of four new plays:

"Chicago '70," at the Off-Broadway Martinique Theater, "is an interesting piece of political theater, imaginatively fashion- ed, deftly acted, amusing in part, moving in part, that makes us homes about its parkson- ship." Played by the Toronto Workshop Company, under the direction of George Lucascombe, "Chicago '70" is adapted from the courtroom transcript of the trial of the Chicago Seven.

"The Me Nobody Knows," at the Broadway Orpheum Theater, transformed by Herb Schapiro from an anthology of the writ- ings of ghetto schoolchildren, compiled by Stephen M. Joseph, is "a dark and lovely rock-folk musical." Barnes said, "an ex- cursion into a way of life . . . one of the most meaningful and ultimately joyful shows of the season."

"The Engagement Baby," at the Helen Hayes Theater, "is the kind of play that could make a man lose faith in the theater," according to Barnes, "so full of racial prejudice that it should not so much be reviewed as investigated . . . so wit- less that you wonder for the man who produced it and the men who put money into it." In the play, written by Stanley Shapiro, a successful Jewish ad- vertising man, played by Barry Nelson, discovers he has an 18-year-old son who is black.

Paris Nightlife Smart, Brittle Style of Annabel

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 26.—Annabel is back at La Tête de l'Art (6 Avenue de l'Opéra). She retired from the boards when she married Bernard Buffet in '58 and ever since she and her painter husband have been liv- ing in the south. A few months ago she recorded a new song, "Peau d'Homme." Its success on the radio and in the disco- theques led to her return in person.

In appearance she is un- changed—she is still a vision of youthful grace and dark intensity. But her technique has matured and she emerges in this comeback as a song stylist of striking personality. Annabel's smart, brittle de- livery matches her well-balanced repertory of numbers com- posed for her by Frédéric Botton. An exacting individual- ity marks her rendition of the jesting sophistication of "Fille de 15 Ans," the excited "Ir- reasonable" and the heartache of "Il Faut pour l'Amour" and another song about young lov- ers. Her "Peau d'Homme" you probably already know. With this performance Annabel em- barks triumphantly on a new career.

The dinner-show at La Tête de l'Art begins at 8:30 and runs on until 1 a.m. Marcel Zanini—of "Tu Veux ou Tu Veux Pas" fame—is on hand provid- ing an animated ragtime ses- sion, the fruit of his visit to the United States. He has brought back not only le jazz hot—himself playing a cool clarinet—but numerous whim- sicalities left over from the alcohol generation, including Eddie Foy Jr.'s funny hat. Old- time rhythms like old jokes, never die, they just fade in again. There is also André Aubert doing clever impersona- tions of Salvador Dali and the long-haired crooner Antoine.

In the Eiffel Tower's first- floor restaurant there is a night- ly dinner show. The room is a showpiece itself, offering a magnificent, panoramic view of Paris twinkling far and wide below. Dinner is at 8 and the show begins at 9:30, continuing until midnight.

Georges Ulmer, the unmelan- choly Dane, is starring during Patachou's absence and he is amusing, jovial company, sing- ing his hit about Eglelie, whose lights can be seen from the window, and proving himself a comic polyglot. He sounds off in French, English, Ger- man and Italian, mocking na- tional characteristics and, in what one assumes is fractured Japanese in a parody of a Ka- buki adultery drama. Maria Candéo has a pleasing voice and the Trio Athénée brings the early evening to a lively conclusion.

Female impersonation is a lost American art, dying out, it would seem, with the demise of such practitioners as Julian Eltinge, Bert Savoy, George Mauroe and the Russel Brothers, who cavorted so unforgettably as the slovenly domestics in "The Belles of the Kitchen." In Paris, too, it has been on the wane since the Carousel in the Etoile du Colisée closed down, but it is now back at La Grande Eugène (13 Rue d'Ar- genteuil). Is female impersona- tion again popular? Try to get

in. It has been necessary to supplement the regular mid- night show with extra perfor- mances at 1:30 a.m. on Fridays and Saturdays to accommodate the crowds.

served by a series of Copi cartoons depicting the reactions of a morose movie-goer to the strip-tease. This "specialty" extravaganza, teasing its big sisters, is highly entertaining. It is the great success of the spring season.

It has become increasingly difficult to find a place to dine in Paris after a nightclub tour. There are the surviving restau- rants of Les Halles. Two other wind-up spots might be men- tioned. The first is the faith- ful La Calavados (40 Avenue Pierre-Ier de Serbie), which remains open all night. The second is the more intimate Abreuvoir Saint-Hilaire (7 Rue Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire) with its below-stairs discotheque and its upstairs dining room, where meals are served until 6 a.m.

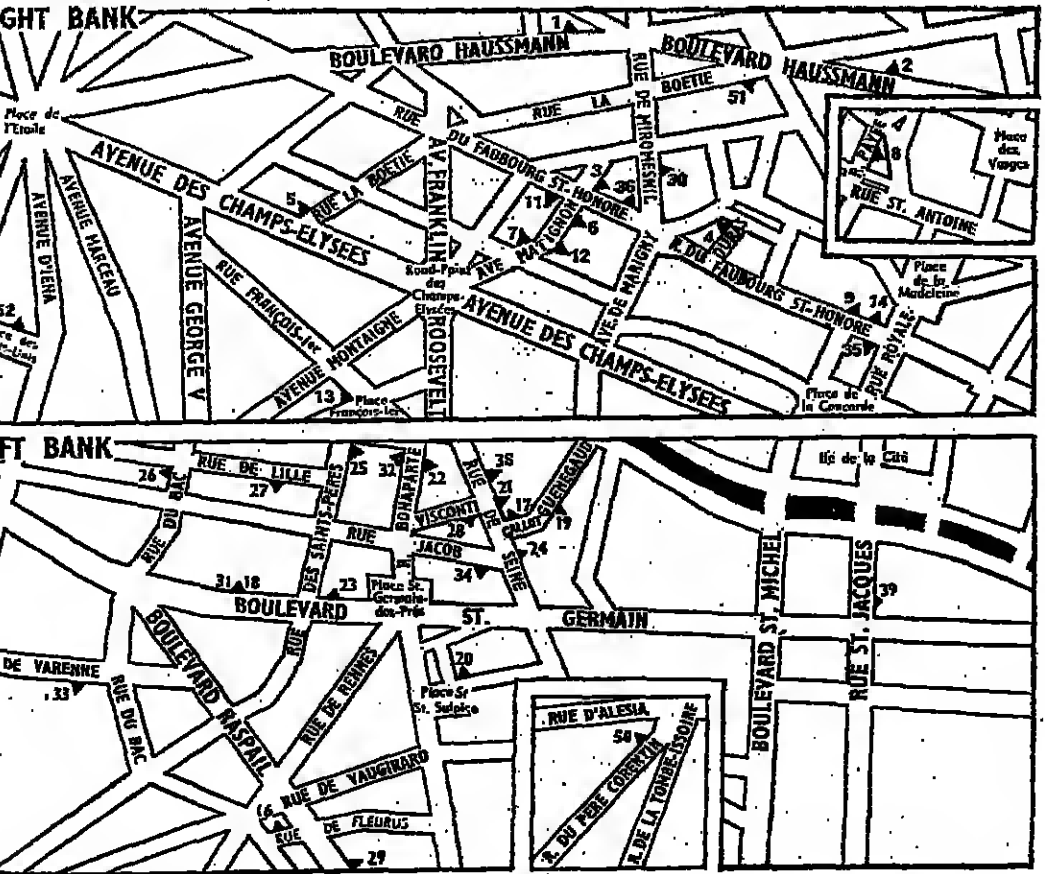
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Selective Diplomacy

The American people is justly outraged when its government's acts do not match its words, or its words the facts. And it is in this area that public protest can be effective. But it does not harm, now and then, to cast an eye in the interests of perspective, upon the conduct of other states.

The Soviet Union, for example, is in a difficult situation with respect to Cambodia. Communist China has seized the initiative in wrapping Prince Sihanouk in the warm, if potentially strangling, embrace of a united Communist front in Indochina. For Peking, whose subjects have been taught to find the truth only in the little red books of Chairman Mao, there is no intellectual or public relations problem about the Cambodian affair. On the same basis that the Song of Roland informed its hearers that "Christians are right, pagans are wrong," Peking has divided the forces in Indochina between the imperialists and their running dogs on the one hand, and the progressive elements on the other. The former are wrong, by definition, and the latter are right.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and especially those of their European allies are not quite so restricted in their literary diets, nor can they be convinced that the issues are quite so simple. So Moscow, thus far, contents itself with warning the Cambodian government (or "the Phnom Penh authorities") of the dangers to Cambodia of a long, fratricidal war, with South Vietnamese holding portions of the contested borderlands.

This position is not, in itself, unreasonable. But it ignores, as usual, the fact that under Prince Sihanouk, Vietnamese also held those border territories, without formal consent and to the urgent peril of Cambodian neutrality. It is that old question of the phantom army again—the army against which Cambodian, American and South Vietnamese troops are fighting, but which does not exist for Moscow.

Meanwhile, Washington seems to have discovered something that was clearly apparent from the beginning of the Pathet Lao offensive in Laos and the ouster of Prince Sihanouk in Cambodia: that this is an Indochinese war, and one that cannot be settled piecemeal. The Chinese sponsorship of a united front only makes that hard fact indisputable.

It is even doubtful, now, whether the Soviet Union can exert an effective influence over events in the region, and bring the whole matter to a general conference table. The North Vietnamese and their allies in Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam may feel that their recent losses will be compensated by Chinese help, and by the imminence of an American withdrawal. But Moscow still has the option of seeking such a conference, and working toward the withdrawal of all regular military forces to their own territories. But this implies an acknowledgment that the "fraternal" nature of the war is not impaired by the United States alone, and that Hanoi has been dispatching battalions, for a long time, to areas where it had no business sending them.

Brandt's European Policy Unfolds

Any lingering fancy that there might be a diplomatic shortcut to easing the division of Europe has been laid to rest in Kassel, the West German town where Chancellor Brandt has just met East German Premier Willi Stoph. Their first meeting, at Erfurt in March, was dominated by the common sense of its being historic simply because it had taken place. At Kassel, the fundamental issue was joined. Mr. Brandt put forth a bold program conceding the Communist regime's "inner sovereignty" (one word away from formal recognition), offering to exchange "plenipotentiaries" (ambassadors in all but name), and proposing a range of steps to normalize and humanize daily relations between Germans. Mr. Stoph responded with a blunt and abusive demand that first Bonn recognize East Germany as a fully sovereign state. There the German dialogue, at least in its summit aspect, now rests.

That it rests, however, does not mean it has been of no avail. First, the dialogue has cleared the air, showing Willy Brandt to be clear-sighted and responsible, and leaving the East German leadership plainly exposed as the scared and uncivil defender of a dated status quo. Second, West Germany—having laid its cards on the table—can proceed with its diplomatic initiatives in Warsaw and Moscow free of reproach that it is sacrificing concern for fellow Germans to ambitions for its own international role. Since a major purpose of the Brandt Eastern policy has been to build confidence in independent German action, both in East and West, these are not insubstantial gains. Certainly they go beyond mere atmospherics into shaping the basic attitudes by which nations are judged and which contribute in turn to their stature and self-confidence.

For all of East Germany's centrality to Bonn, it has been apparent all along that

the prospects of movement were much better with Poland and Russia. Poland, a country and a culture removed from Bonn, feels safer; Russia's apprehensions are overlaid by its own power. If Chancellor Brandt can bring his public to accept formal acknowledgment of Oder-Neisse as Poland's permanent western frontier—not so hard, now that so much time has passed—then a major gun in the East's propaganda armory will have been spiked and Poland will be that much more free and anxious to nudge East Germany toward some relaxation. If Chancellor Brandt can obtain Soviet agreement to a renunciation-of-force pact, then East Germany will no longer be able to hide behind the example of Soviet intransigence. Of course, something will have to give inside Pankow: The Ulbricht-Stoph team's stance makes Thlen and Ky look supple. But over a period of time, the moderating ferment at work everywhere else in Europe should begin to take effect there, too.

What with all the political interest in the various forums of East-West discourses, it should not be forgotten that Europe is a pretty relaxed place. Far more than anyone anticipated in the bitterest days of the cold war, it has learned to live with its division. Political agreements to ease that artificial condition are desirable and should be sought, and could add to the Continent's safety and welfare. But a fair case can be made that Europe, divided as it is, has never enjoyed such an agreeable combination of security and economic health. This simple fact, too often unremarked, takes the edge of urgency off the current European talks. Consider, for instance, the pressures on President Nixon in respect to Vietnam; by comparison, Willy Brandt is his own man. We do not point this out in order to undermine the chancellor's policy but to suggest that time is on his side. He is helping it along.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

No Deal on Germany

The Erfurt-Kassel exercise is over. Whether it is to be branded as a "failure" depends on one's point of view. From the standpoint of Pankow and Moscow a great deal was achieved, in the sense of a further cementing of the status quo of a divided Germany within a divided Europe. Although West Germany's chancellor refused to grant his opponent's monotonously repeated demand for diplomatic recognition of East Germany, in his Erfurt and Kassel declarations he yielded a remarkable lot of ground without getting anything in return.

Despite Willy Brandt's astounding willingness to make concessions, Premier Stoph did not budge an inch. The East German leaders must surely have considered whether it might not have been advisable to exploit Bonn's present flexibility by agreeing to negotiations. But the Pankow regime cannot afford even to consider the internal

"liberalization" which Bonn would demand in any bargaining.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Agnew Attack on Press

Vice President Agnew has been at it again. The Vice-President demonstrated a sad lack of judgment by indulging in another of his abusive onslaughts on the American press. On this latest occasion he singled out some particularly distinguished American newspapers and journalists for attack as "self-appointed guardians of our destiny who like to run the country without ever submitting to the elective process."

Such abuse would be regrettable, coming from the holder of his office, at any time; at this point in American history, when the American people are so tragically divided, Mr. Agnew's way of speaking makes the situation worse. While the universities are in uproar, while discontent is so widespread, it is folly to go on making provocative speeches.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 27, 1895

PARIS—The lull in the stock market, noticed by the Herald's New York correspondent in his special dispatch by commercial cable, is likely to prove merely a healthful reaction from the boom of the previous month. All stocks had been soaring steadily upward for some weeks without much discrimination as to the real value of the properties they represented. Now that there is a level that is sure, there is no reason why properties of genuine worth should not continue to advance. This will be a good thing for American industry.

Fifty Years Ago

May 27, 1920

MEXICO CITY—Owing to General Pancho Villa's failure to comply with the ultimatum from the de facto government, ordering him to retire to private life, the revolutionary forces have been given orders to capture him. It is not stated in the orders whether he is to be taken dead or alive, but the orders to effect his capture are definite. General Obregon announces that Senor Luis Cabrera, the Minister of Finance under President Carranza, has been captured and incarcerated in Belen prison here. Mexico needs peace!



'To Begin With, We Certainly Do Have a Lot in Common.'

The Many Shapes of Chaos

By C. L. Sulzberger

SERQUIGNY, France.—The Mediterranean has traditionally been regarded as a vital sea-way by the Western world and, more recently, as NATO's critical right flank. Yet rarely, in peacetime, if such a euphemism is permitted, has the Mediterranean been more disrupted.

Today it is a Mare Nostrum for neither West nor East. Large American and Soviet fleets and smaller allied flotillas play an edgy game of tag. Both ends of the famous sea are politically punctuated by dictatorships—in Greece and Spain. Between them, to the north, is increasingly chaotic Italy. Eastward lies war, between Israel and the Arabs. Relatively non-violent national revolutions dominate the southern shore. Only France and Turkey, among littoral states, are neither unstable, undictatorial, nor committed to armed conflict.

American diplomatic influence on the southern coast is limited by our support of Israel and it is embarrassed on the northern coast by association with non-Communist Europe's best-known vestigial dictatorships, those of Franco and the Greek colonels. Secretary of State Rogers has a chance to urge endorsement of the former when he visits Madrid tomorrow and to suggest the start of liberalization before Franco yields power.

Soviet Presence

In Greece the situation is more complex. As with Spain, United States interest focuses primarily on access to air and naval bases to offset the growing Soviet Mediterranean fleet and the growing network of Soviet military facilities thrusting toward Libya and Algeria.

Spanish opposition to Franco and Greek opposition to the colonels is extensive but disorganized. This lack of unity makes it easier for the dictatorships to wage against the alternative of Communism, which is endorsed by only a small but relatively effective minority in each country.

Although Spain was once famous for having fostered history's sole stable Anarchist party, the word "anarchist," like almost every other political definition, was first invented in Greece and all Greek opposition movements, left, right and center, are tinged with anarchic divisions. The colonels are fully aware of this and play the game of divide and rule with skill.

It is silly to blame Washington for sponsoring the colonels' coup in the first place—although this is the persistent claim of Communist and fellow-traveling propagandists. The famous CIA did know about another proposed coup being discussed among Greece's senior generals. Nevertheless, it surely didn't sponsor that one either because it wasn't even attempted. As for the colonels—most of them were unheard of in Washington before they scrambled to power.

'American Version'

It is slanderous when Andreas Papandreu, a former American citizen and university professor who was first arrested then released by the colonels, labels the April 21 coup d'état "the American version of the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Warsaw Pact."

Papandreu calls for cooperation among resistance movements and organization of a coalition of forces to oust the colonels by armed action. Although he is allied to Antonis Briliakis, émigré leader of one Greek Communist faction, his proposal has been coolly received.

A sizable portion of the Greek middle class and farming communities accept the colonels' rule for the imposed tranquility it provides—rather the way many Italians liked the "brains running on time" under Mussolini. Moreover, the colonels have retired most potentially hostile officers.

Mikis Theodorakis, a renowned Communist composer, was also jailed then released by the colonels. A French opposition politician

claims credit for his freedom, although French government leaders say they had arranged it in principle as part of an Athens-Paris deal.

Theodorakis now promotes a "National Resistance Council" to include all elements. However, the Communists themselves are so split that the movement has so far fallen flat. Theodorakis opposes Papandreu's call for violent action and believes "we have many other means to overthrow the colonels." He complains of Moscow's support for the "most dogmatic and least progressive elements" in the Greek Communist party.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union and its allies maintain cordial relations with the colonels. The Kremlin's only contribution to resistance is to blame the United States in its own propaganda for supporting the Athens regime. Thus, apart from France (less than fully allied to NATO), Turkey (where anti-Americanism grows) and Israel (which complains of inadequate American support), the whole Mediterranean is in varying degrees of turmoil, revolution or counter-revolution. Washington has shown there is little we can do about it.

Letters

Angry American

In a recent letter, an angry and eloquent Yugoslav has called President Nixon a hypocrite, linked Vice-President Agnew with "fascist" Greece, and said that our GIs are soldiers "Hitler would be proud of." He apparently feels he is qualified to say this because he lost an arm in WW II and talked to an American in a German hospital.

It is interesting to see a man take an interest in the politics of a free country, when his own government is a totalitarian dictatorship. He is using our freedom of the press to damn our government when his own dictator, Tito, denies him that fundamental freedom in his own country.

The Yugoslav is appalled that the Greeks are now ruled by a "fascist" military government, because it rules by force and restricts the freedom of the individual citizen. Yet he tolerates (or does he) his own government which does exactly the same thing. As any grade-school political scientist knows, Fascism and Communism are ultimately the same form of government: They are both totalitarian police states, ruling by force and coercion, and they disallow all political opposition. How many times has Tito been opposed in a free election?

Yes, Yugoslav, there is trouble in the United States. It stems from our right to dissent. At least we Americans have that right. Try going down to the town square in Zagreb and hang Tito in effigy and burn the Yugoslav flag. Then see how long you stay out of jail. And yes, we are the "docile sheep" who were led into Indochina—the same sheep that were led to Europe in 1917 and 1944. But we are the kind of sheep that can kick out our shepherd if we don't like him. In America, Yugoslav, when our leaders fail we vote them out of office. Can you do the same? Quo vadis Yugoslav?

JOHN F. BAUER.

Re the letter by Mr. Quintino Bassani, published May 21 under the heading "Angry Yugoslav." Where was Mr. Bassani's anger when the Viet Cong invaded peaceful Cambodia or for that matter, when the Russians invaded Czechoslovakia? Shouldn't he be angry when Lebanon allocates areas within her borders from which terrorists can bombard with peace-loving Russian Katynbas, homes, schools and school buses in neighboring Israel?

Does anger know the difference between East and West?

R. ZIEGENLAUB.

Haifa, Israel.

No Tears

I fail to see why America should be inundated by the flood of tears gushing from the Communist appeasers' bleeding hearts just because four unlucky Kent State University rioting students were killed by the National Guard. Why the futile and endless My Lai-style investigations as to who, why and wherefore?

Reading about the exploits of these pests, one is almost led to believe that they had died berolical-

Slow-Motion Detente

By Joseph Kraft

ROME—Children play a game where the idea is to inch each foot a tiny bit in front of the other so that while forward motion is constant, the advance is at the slowest possible rate. And it is in that spirit of the peck pace that East and West are approaching an easing of relations here in Europe.

The great occasions, far from being forward spurts into the land of detente, tend to be holding operations. There lies the true meaning of the NATO clamor here in Rome, and the get-together of the two German leaders in Kassel last week.

On the Western side there is plenty of active participation in talks supposed to wind down tension. The United States is engaged with Russia in the strategic arms limitation talks (or SALT) in Vienna. There are Big Four negotiations on Berlin, and the Middle East. Chances are Willy Brandt has led West Germany into talks with East Germany, Poland and Russia.

All the lesser European countries also want to get into the act. Hence a current British proposal to set up a multinational standing commission on East-West relations.

Britain and France

But the central foreign policy interest in London and most other Western European capitals, lies in the negotiations for British entry into the Common Market that get under way on June 30. With Gen. de Gaulle gone, all the NATO partners are keen on finding some way to talk France back into more active participation in the alliance. And not a few West German political leaders feel that Chancellor Brandt should kick the foreign policy habit and settle down to the serious Social Democratic purpose of internal social and economic reform.

The pre-eminence of these concerns dictates the need for stretching out any East-West negotiations. That is why there has come front and center at the Rome NATO meeting a scheme for working out with the Soviet Union joint troop withdrawals from the center of Europe. For if there is anything clear about the proposals for mutual balanced force reduction, it is that they would take years to work out.

Even to start down that path is to guarantee that most of the American troops now present in Europe will continue in place for

the indefinite future. And explains why the defense ministers who want to keep American troops here—Denis Healey of Britain, Holmut Schmidt of West Germany, in particular—came to the Rome meeting, while Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, who wants to see the troops, stayed in Washington.

Communist regimes, of course, are participating in all the various detente negotiations with Washington, London, Paris and Bonn. They have put forward a general get-together of NATO and Warsaw Pact as a way to settle overall European security issues.

But the Russians, at least, are far more interested in the Middle East than on any other front. Brezhnev Doctrine asserting right of Moscow to intervene in the internal affairs of other Communist states was given heightened status in the recent Soviet talks. And the Russians are apparently putting new pressure on the Romanians for a closer Soviet line in economic defense and foreign policy.

Interest in Delay

While tending to this tempo business, the Russians too need stretch out any settling of disputes with the West. Even through fog of secrecy enveloping the SALT negotiations it is apparent that they have been the go-slow-movers. And the Communists' interest in delay was the dominant feature of last week's meeting of German leaders at Kassel.

The East German leader, Willi Stoph, brushed aside various West German suggestions for early detente negotiations through equal membership for the two German states in international bodies such as the United Nations. He ignored completely proposals for quick fix to improve ordinary personal contacts between the two Germanys post, telephone and travel.

Steady, he would have us join the joint talks of power. He went away leaving as the positive result of the Kassel meeting the possibility of another meeting sometime in the fall. What all this suggests is that despite the talk of detente, the Communists emphasize for the side is on one-upmanship. And while this may be, as President Nixon likes to say, an era of negotiations, the operative word is— which means a very long period.

for the country. Their terrible fate made me wonder why Sen. J. William Fulbright didn't suggest to Congress that these victims of America's neo-fascism be buried at Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors.

That, of course, would have been more than just a gesture, for although the college students call themselves "nonviolent" protesters against President Nixon's invasion of Cambodia and the new Indochina war in general, actually, whether they know it or not, they are soldiers engaged in guerrilla warfare, but on the side of North Vietnam.

True, these well-knit-up cultural and intellectual have young men and women from affluent homes are only screaming obscenities, and throwing stones, beer cans and bottles at the police and National Guardsmen. Hand, very much pleased by such youthful activities, no doubt would like more than just a few radical ideologies. They are nothing but a lot of spoiled brats and should be treated as such.

It seems to me that freedom speech and the written word being carried to excess. The ultra-left editorial, spiced with venom on President Nixon's decision to send our troops into Cambodia was execrable, no less the opinions of all your journalists with the exception of one. If the thinking of your editorial staff were not so up-to-date, it would be supporting the President in a situation that he has inherited and, far from wishing to get further involved in Indochina, wants out of just as fast as he can. So stop smothering him.

MARGARET MARSHALL.

Domestic Neglect

Recent events in the United States indicate that President Nixon may have lost touch with domestic realities. Indeed, over the past several years an over-attention to foreign affairs has plagued the United States, for the "Great Society" crumbled from presidential neglect as much as anything.

If a solution is not found to the racial, urban and environmental problems at home, grand military victories abroad will be worthless. They probably would be anyway. Perhaps certain areas of foreign policy would profit from a period of "benign neglect" rather than applying this approach at home.

ROBERT WOODROW.

Munich.

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House Panel Asks Wage, Price Guides

(Continued from Page 1)
lation, rose 0.2 percent in May, a 0.1 percent decline in April, revised to show zero growth. Labor Department reported a wholesale index rose 0.3 percent in March and 0.3 percent in January.

President Nixon invited 60 and 100 Wall Street analysts and business leaders to a confidence-building White House meeting tomorrow night. A White House spokesman said the President would discuss the state of the economy and U.S. operations in Cambodia. It had previously been expected that the President would send his foreign policy aide, Henry Kissinger, and other senior officials to New York to meet with the investment community.

Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said at a Los Angeles news conference that the administration "emphatically" opposed to industry wage-price controls.

Harold P. Passer, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, speaking in New Orleans, said that "the economic situation is in control, our policies are working, and we are going to continue these policies." He predicted the gross national product would turn up in the current quarter after declining in the two previous quarters and said that "for balance of 1970, we expect an additional rise in unemployment."

Charles E. Walker, Under Secretary of the Treasury, said in a radio interview here that the administration had won the "first" of its battle against inflation. He likened the current situation to a "hangover" after a "four-day inflationary binge."

The bill adopted by the House committee today, which was introduced by Rep. Henry Reuss, D., would require the Council of Economic Advisors to submit a guide to the public on the economic situation "as soon as reasonably possible" after the legislation is enacted.

It also would require the President to "review price-wage behavior consistent with the guidelines" which threaten economic "stability" and to make such recommendations to either the business or labor union expediting the formula "as he believes to be in the public interest."

New U.S. Bond Issue

NEW YORK, May 26 (NYT)—A top-quality electric utility bond was offered to investors yesterday at a record 9.20 percent—15.100ths higher than a similar issue marketed only four days earlier.

The triple-A-rated utility issue is from Dallas Power & Light.

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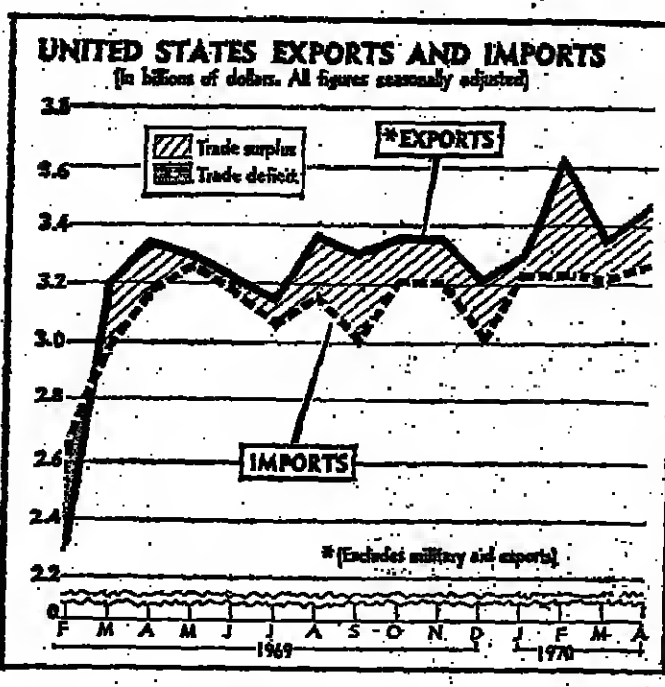
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U.S. Trade Surplus Up

WASHINGTON, May 26 (Reuters)—The U.S. trade surplus expanded to \$3.2 billion in April from \$2.9 billion in March, the Commerce Department reported today.

The latest total was also above the \$179.7 million surplus of April, 1969.

Exports, excluding military grant-aid shipments, rose to \$3.4 billion in April from the \$3.3 billion in March while imports increased to \$3.2 billion from \$3.1 billion.

For the first four months of 1970, seasonally-adjusted exports have risen 11 percent over year-ago levels to an annual rate of \$41.2 billion, while imports are up 8 percent to a \$38.9 billion annual rate.

April exports were the second highest on record, following February's peak of \$3.5 billion.

Bonn Backs Much-Criticized U.S. Investments in Europe

BRUSSELS, May 26 (WP)—U.S. investment in Europe, much criticized in Common Market circles, has found a powerful backer in the form of the West German government.

Bonn yesterday circulated to its partners a plan for strengthening community industry which is shorn of any of the protectionist attitudes of its predecessors.

It states that it believes American and other foreign investments in the six-nation community can stimulate a means of speeding up the community's industrial development and helping its expansion. "Consequently, investments from third countries should not be subject to any measures beyond a simple notification," the document adds.

Previous blueprints from the EEC Executive Commission and the French government have highlighted risks in foreign investment running at a high level.

The French government, which opposed the Westinghouse takeover of the Jemout Schneider concern earlier this year, called in its paper for EEC authorities to police all foreign investment.

On Mergers

The Germans believe that the Brussels authorities should not interfere in promoting mergers across EEC frontiers as suggested in both the commission and French blueprints.

"It is best left to companies themselves to decide on the structures best fitted to keep their competitive edge in the internal EEC market and on the world market," the document says.

Germany also pleads for complete liberalization in the field of government contracts to all firms, both from inside and outside the EEC. To retain a community preference here is to invite criticism.

Reserves Down By \$431 Million In U.S. in April

WASHINGTON, May 26 (NYT)—U.S. international monetary reserves declined by \$431 million in April as holdings of foreign currencies continued to drop, the Treasury reported yesterday.

The reduction probably reflects further repayments of Federal Reserve "swap" credits, which reduce foreign dollar holdings in the same amount as U.S. holdings of foreign currencies.

Total reserve assets at the end of April were \$16.2 billion. The components were:

- Gold \$11.9 billion, down \$1 million.
- Foreign currencies \$1.58 billion, down \$369 million.
- Special Drawing Rights \$926 million, up \$6 million.
- Ordinary drawing rights in the International Monetary Fund \$2.51 billion, down \$67 million.

Pepsico Plans Eurobond Issue At Floating Rate

PARIS, May 26.—Pepsico Inc. announced today it plans to issue \$75 million in floating-rate Eurobonds.

Bankers Trust International, manager of the first such sliding interest rate flotation on the public market, a \$125 million one from Italy's ENEL, is also managing the Pepsico issue.

The ten-year Pepsico bonds are expected to pay interest on the same basis as the ENEL issue—at 3/4 point over the six-month interbank Eurodollar rate—according to a Bankers Trust spokesman.

The bond rates are adjustable every six months. At today's levels, the rate would be a bit over 10 percent.

Pepsico said the proceeds of the funding will be used largely for the recent \$63 million acquisition from Ling-Temco-Vought of a controlling interest in Wilson Sporting Goods.

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Warns on International Impact

OECD Balances Inflation, Recession Dangers in U.S.

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, May 26.—The growing debate over which is the lesser evil—continued U.S. inflation or a recession—widened today with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) apparently opting for inflation.

"An economy which has been brought to a standstill tends to become unstable," the OECD said in its annual review of the U.S. economy, which was written in March and published today. "Unless forward momentum is reestablished in a reasonably brief period, downward forces may tend to cumulate."

It warned that "the risk of a serious downturn, with a rapid rise in unemployment, cannot entirely be excluded."

International Impact

Giving voice to the dilemma of U.S. policy-makers and taking note of the worldwide ramifications of their decisions, the OECD said: "Other countries have an important interest in the ability of the United States to follow a path of smooth development. . . . The emergence of recessionary conditions in the United States (would) have a disruptive effect on their own economies."

On the other hand, the report noted that "a continued inflationary trend of prices in the United States would undermine the possibility of price stability in the rest of the world."

On the controversial topic of wage price controls, "income policy," the OECD limited itself to a gentle reminder that the government's policy aims "might be enhanced" through such a measure.

An attempt to force the administration to adopt such a policy was begun in Congress today and has recently attracted support from Fed chairman Arthur F. Burns, as well as leading businessmen, labor leaders and international financial experts. However, the OECD report said:

"Although progress has been made in some countries, no country can yet point to any large measure of success, over any length of time, in controlling prices in this way."

Possible Policy

It does suggest making use "where practical, of import policy—in the shape of higher quotas

French GNP Revised

PARIS, May 26.—France's gross national product—the total of all the goods and services produced in the nation—will increase 6.1 percent this year, the government estimated today. Last fall, it forecast a 4.4 percent increase this year. The new 1970 projection is still below the 5 percent gain registered last year.

House Unanimous in Passing Foreign Bank Account Bill

By Neil Sheehan

WASHINGTON, May 26 (NYT)—The House of Representatives yesterday unanimously passed a bill designed to curb massive tax evasion, stock and bond frauds and other forms of so-called white-collar crime through the use of secret Swiss bank accounts.

As adopted, the measure would require banks and other financial institutions to microfilm checks

and other records of all foreign and domestic transactions for \$500 and above.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where the Treasury and the nation's major banks are expected to renew their effort to defeat or weaken a number of the measure's provisions, including the record-keeping requirement.

Rep. William B. Widnall of New Jersey, the senior Republican on the House Banking and Currency Committee, noted that Treasury officials would be presenting "numerous amendments" during Senate subcommittee hearings.

Any differences between the Senate and House versions would have to be resolved in a joint conference committee.

The Treasury and the banks contend the House bill would create a roomful of useless microfilm and would interfere with the privacy bank clients should enjoy.

In anticipation of a stiff conference committee fight, Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, chairman of the House committee, unsuccessfully sought to strike from the bill the \$500 size limit.

He argued that "it will make the check for \$499.99 the standard medium of exchange."

Rep. Patman maintained that it was just as expensive for the banks to microfilm all checks as to alter automated microfilming equipment.

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Stock Price Slump Continues

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 26 (NYT)—A brisk selling breeze snuffed out a rally attempt in the New York Stock Exchange at mid-session today and prices then ground downward to a new seven-and-a-half-year low.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, ahead by 3.56 points at noon, finished with a loss of 10.20 at 811.16, its poorest level of another dismal day in Wall Street.

This means that the Dow, the market's most closely-watched indicator, now has fallen a shade more than 300 points since the inauguration of President Nixon on Jan. 20, 1969. Moreover, since the industrial average topped out at 985.21 on Dec. 3, 1968, the decline amounts to 35 percent.

The more broadly-based NYSE index lost 0.51 to close at 37.68 and Standard and Poor's 500 was down 0.96 at 69.28.

Volume rose to 17.08 million shares, its heaviest in two months, from the previous day's 12.66 million shares.

"The market got a little better support today than on Monday," declared one broker, searching for an optimistic note. "Monday was a rout."

Yesterday, the Dow plunged 20.81 points in its biggest single-day break since the assassination of President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

Forced selling in margin accounts, brokers said, continued as a major price depressant. When holdings in a margin account fall below a prescribed minimum, calls are issued by brokerage houses—a process that tends to feed upon itself in a sharply declining market.

Typically, investors and traders have been selling stocks to satisfy these calls, rather than putting more cash into their accounts.

Most Active

White Consolidated Industries, down 3/8 to 9 1/2, ranked as the volume leader today with 502,100 shares. In Cleveland, the company attributed a huge block trade in its stock—40,000 shares at a price of 8—40 to a margin call on a major shareholder. The stock sold as high as 30 last year.

National Can dropped 7 to 39 3/4, but huge point losses in individual issues were rare.

Nevertheless, some of the best-known, and most widely-owned, securities traded at their lowest prices in years.

American Telephone eased 3/8 to 43 1/8 after selling at 43 3/4, a ten-year low. At its closing price, Ma Bell shares yield a whisker above 6 percent. But competitive yields of 9 percent in the bond market have been a factor in the stock's decline.

General Motors dropped 2 1/4 to 59 1/2, its poorest price since early 1963. Eastman Kodak topped 3 1/8 to 87 5/8, its lowest price since the 1966 market break. Both blue chips were heavily traded, along with American Telephone.

Ripples From Wall Street Spread

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, May 26 (NYT)—Washington to the contrary, things are so bad in Wall Street that it is no longer just a question of securities prices themselves, but also serious events that can be triggered when stock and bond prices are at such a low ebb.

The continuing slide finds brokerage houses in an already weakened condition following 18 months of hardship. Many of them are financially indirectly at least—by securities.

It is no secret that several big brokerage houses have problems. Failure by one or more of the well-known ones would constitute a strain on the resources of all of Wall Street, not just those of the New York Stock Exchange. It would be a crisis of public confidence.

Bond Yields Soar

Elsewhere in the reasonably healthy economy there are massive problems that could also lead to a crisis. The world's biggest corporations with the best credit ratings are paying unprecedented prices to borrow money, with rates of 10 percent on corporate bonds becoming common.

Aside from the fact that this hurts the stock market—who needs more losses there, when the bond market guarantees such high returns is the reasoning—it means corporations with lesser standing may not be able to get financing, even though their needs are more pressing.

Trimming Costs

Corporations are trimming costs wherever they can—which may be a good sign since capital spending has contributed importantly to the inflationary forces which accounted for 60 billion of the \$600 billion U.S. economy last year.

But on the other hand, corporations are forgoing spending on items that lead to greater efficiency, with consequent loss of employment.

Thus, secondary and tertiary effects emanate out of the stock market, which might be termed the heartbeat of the economy.

But are we, as the White House suggests, overreacting to circumstances? Some in the Wall Street community think so. Anthony W. Tabell, of Walston & Co., argues that the Cambodian move does not portend a broader war.

He concludes that the stock market is only forecasting "possibilities." It is worth remarking that the most profitable opportunities to purchase common stocks have in the past occurred when prices reflected potential disaster which did not, after all, come to pass.

The Predictor, a market letter edited in West Hartford, Conn., says:

"The problem is, today—as in '32—hysteria dominates the market. . . . But those who give in to despair completely overlook the nation's history of meeting challenges, and then going on to horizons not even dreamed of during periods of gloom and doom."

Litton Quarterly Net Off 26%

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., May 26 (Reuters)—Litton Industries reported today that earnings in its third fiscal quarter dropped 26 percent, dragging the profit total for the first nine months of the year down 13 percent from year-ago levels.

Revenue for both periods was up, Litton said, by 8 percent in the quarter, to \$595.8 million from \$550 million, and by 11 percent for the nine months, to \$1.74 billion from \$1.57 billion.

Profits in the quarter ended April 30 dropped to \$15.7 million, or 45 cents a share, from \$21.25 million, or 61 cents a share, in the year-ago period.

Nine-month net fell to \$53.13 million, \$1.52 a share, from \$60.63 million, \$1.76 a share.

Collins Radio

	1970	1969
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions) ..	80.6	97.9
Profits (millions) ..	0.17	2.15
Per Share ..	0.06	0.79
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions) ..	256.0	293.0
Profits (millions) ..	0.21	6.31
Per Share ..	0.10	2.13

Gamble-Skogmo Inc.

	1970	1969
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions) ..	182.9	128.8
Profits (millions) ..	5.01	4.78
Per Share ..	1.03	0.98
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions) ..	458.8	361.2
Profits (millions) ..	14.13	12.73
Per Share (Diluted) ..	2.34	2.09

Omni-Mayer & Co.

	1970	1969
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions) ..	300.4	268.2
Profits (millions) ..	5.55	7.32
Per Share ..	0.80	0.82
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions) ..	194.1	181.4
Profits (millions) ..	0.62	1.94

W. T. Grant Co.

	1970	1969
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions) ..	389.3	372.1
Profits (millions) ..	15.06	13.81
Per Share ..	1.29	1.20
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions) ..	1159	1089
Profits (millions) ..	248.2	240.1
Per Share ..	0.23	0.21

Spartan Industries

	1970	1969
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions) ..	165.5	188.4
Profits (millions) ..	-3.0	0.51
Per Share ..	-0.30	0.06
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions) ..	687.2	698.5
Profits (millions) ..	7.89	23.66
Per Share ..	0.81	3.35

Sanbeam

	1970	1969
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions) ..	389.3	372.1
Profits (millions) ..	15.06	13.81
Per Share ..	1.29	1.20
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions) ..	1159	1089
Profits (millions) ..	248.2	240.1
Per Share ..	0.23	0.21

European Stock Prices Hit Lows

LONDON, May 26.—The Financial Times index of 30 industrial stocks dropped 13.3 points today, the biggest daily tumble in two years, to close at \$16—a new low for the year and the lowest it has been since March 7, 1967.

Share prices are now about 20 percent lower than they were at the start of the year. Dealers attributed today's loss to the rout on Wall Street.

Prices were also down sharply in Frankfurt, Zurich, Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam. Indexes on all these markets set 1970 lows today.

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a toast from the host

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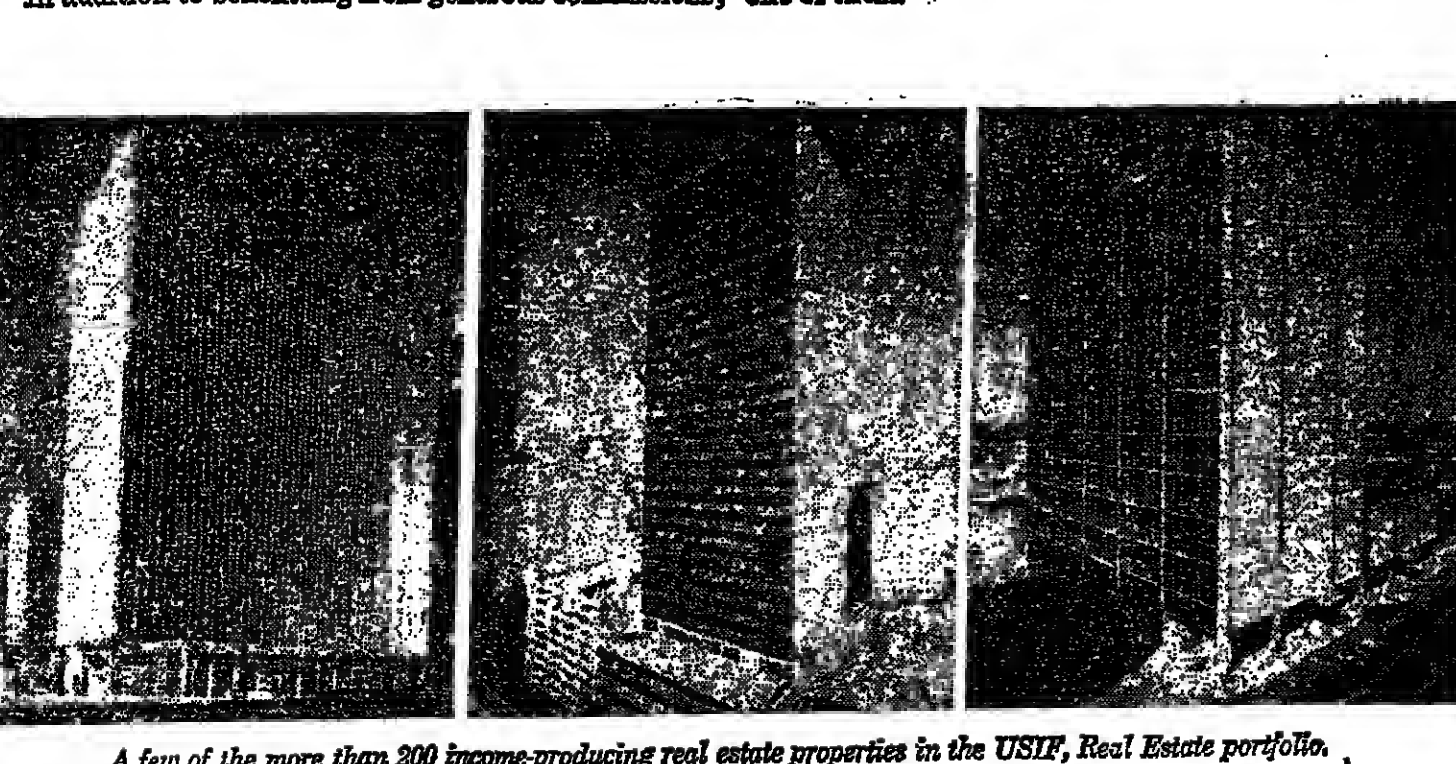
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Share Price Growth of Gramco International Stock

*NOTE: The steep climb in the value of the Gramco International shares has resulted in two stock splits during the past two years. The first, on a three-for-one basis, took place in August 1968. The most recent one, a four-for-one split, became effective in October 1969.

Year	Share Price
1967	\$24.07
1968	\$39.23
1969	\$36.15
1970	\$47.52
1971	\$61.90
1972	\$72.09
1973	\$95.35
1974	\$110.76
1975	\$142.44
1976	\$165.72 (\$12.51 New)



GRAMCO (UK) Ltd.
t. Mr. George Ellbogen, Sales Information Division,
Millbank Tower, London, SW1, England
Telephone: 828 4333

All contacts will be treated with the strictest confidence.

U.S. Commodity Prices

U.S. Commodity Prices

Closing prices on May 26, 197

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on May 26, 1964

	Bid	Ask		Bid
	2.00	2.00	100	2.00

Insol	0.50	0.50	Inv Gold	7.28
Insol In	0.50	9.25	Inv Indic	4.77
Insol In	3.77	3.07	Inv Res	9.33

ntl MI	6.10	6.70	Investors Group
nt Gih	5.92	5.92	

MONTEREY TRUST S.A.

société anonyme
Siège social: LUXEMBOURG, 14, rue Aldringer

L'assemblée générale statutaire convoquée pour le 15 mai 1970, n'ayant pas pu se tenir à cette date, Messieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués en une...

NOUVELLE ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ORDINAIRE
 Elle se tiendra au siège social à Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen
 le 12 juin 1970, à 10 heures, pour délibérer sur l'ordre du jour

ORDRE DU JOUR
Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire aux Comptes

Comptes.

Présentation et approbation du Bilan et du Compte de Profits et Pertes au 31 mars 1970.

Diapause à détecter chez les hémiptères et au Compteur

Décharge à donner aux Administrateurs et au Commissaire aux Comptes.

Nominations statutaires.

Divers

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont informés que cette assemblée
libérera valablement, quelle que soit la portion du capital
présente ou représentée et à la majorité simple des voix

dommaires présents ou représentés avec la restriction que ne peut ni pour lui-même, ni comme mandataire, prendre part au vote pour un nombre d'actions dépassant la cinquième partie du nombre des actions émises, ou les deux cinquièmes des actions possédées à l'assemblée générale.

Le Conseil d'Administration.

Age Group	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Unknown (%)
18-24	25	25	25	25
25-34	20	20	20	20
35-44	15	15	15	15
45-54	10	10	10	10
55-64	5	5	5	5
65+	5	5	5	5

Figure 1. The location of the study area in the north-east of Iran.

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$$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad r$$

Trading		— 1970 — Stocks and Sls.	
High	Low	Div.	In S. 100s. First
9 1/2	5	Old Town	22 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2

**Herald Tribune
Classified
Advertising
gets results!**

European Gold Market
May 25, 1959

	Open	Close
London	\$3.53	\$3.57
Zurich	\$3.99	\$5.80
Paris (U.S. dollars)	\$6.13	\$5.59
U.S. dollars per ounce.		

RETARY
...ately letter for a well-qualified
...ately letter perfect in English
...stant although the necessary
...course essential.
... of Management consultants,
... of senior executive selection
...ve years, we set the highest
...and performance in our
...ith major corporations (not
...ity with twenty-three com-
... in the United States and
... our area headquarters for
...iddle East. We have been
...address for almost ten years
...tation of continuing our suc-
...xpansion in Europe.
...nvironment, interesting work
...in return for quality per-
...formance, we can satisfy your
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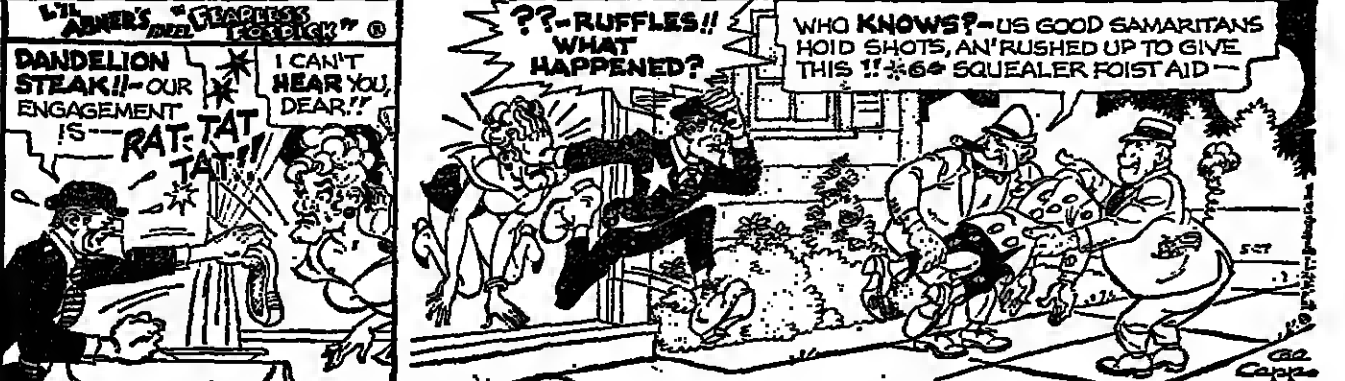
PEANUTS



B.C.



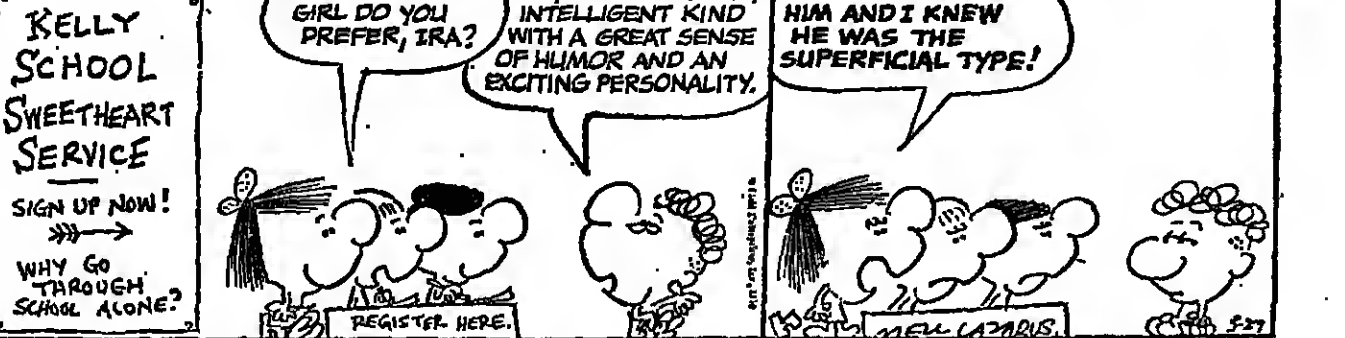
L. I. L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



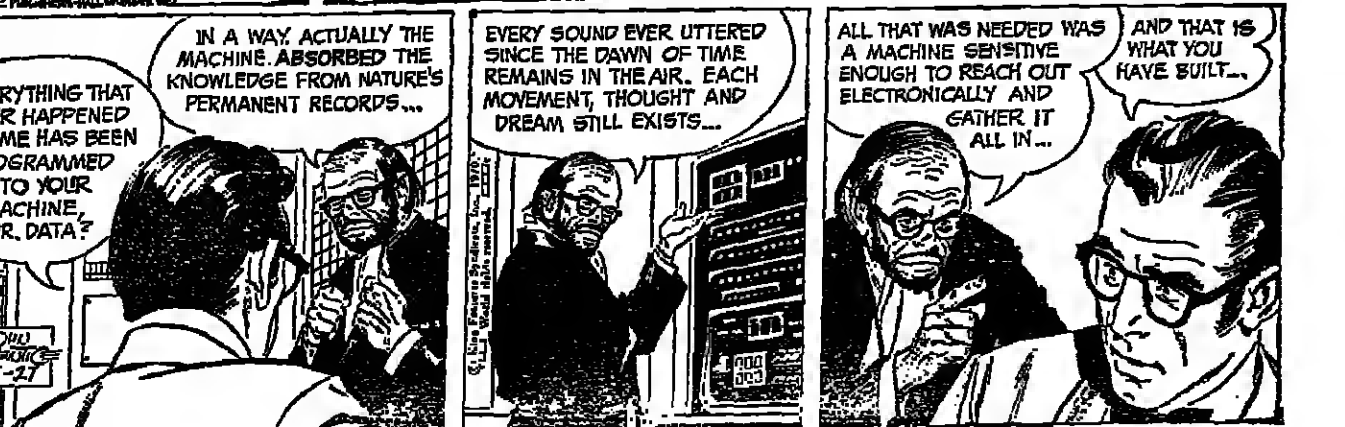
REX MORGAN M.D.



FOG



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Europe will be the scene of much international bridge activity this year.

The world team championship for the Bermuda Bowl will be played in Stockholm in June and will immediately be followed there by the world pairs championship. In September, the European team championship, a steppingstone toward the world championship for the following year.

Several European countries are engaged in tournaments to determine their teams for Lisbon, and the diagrammed deal was reported from such an event in Ireland by Jack Kelly of Dublin.

The bidding followed a normal course. North bid two hearts in response to one spade, promising a five-card suit, and South had no choice but to rebid his spades. When North then raised spades, South had just enough in reserve to carry on to game.

Four spades is a borderline proposition. It can always be defeated as the cards lie, but the defense can easily go astray. West has to spin a mental coin in choosing which minor suit to lead. If he had led a diamond, the fate of the contract would have depended on South's guessing ability: the play of the queen from dummy is right with the actual layout, but would be wrong if the king and jack were interchanged in the defenders' hands.

In practice, West led the club two and East won with the ace. He had a crucial play to make at this point and came up with the right answer by shifting to a diamond. South played low, resigned to the loss of a trick in the suit, and West took tricks with both his

kings. Eventually South had to try the heart finesse and was down one when it failed.

"How did you hit on a club lead?" demanded South sourly to West when the play was over. "I could have made it if you had led a diamond." "I always lead the stronger suit," West responded in a contented way as he entered his plus score on his scorecard.

NORTH
 ♠ Q102
 ♥ A Q 8 6 3
 ♦ Q 5
 ♣ 7 6 3

WEST
 ♠ J 3
 ♥ 10 7 4
 ♦ K 6 4 2
 ♣ K 8 5 2

EAST
 ♠ 8 7 6
 ♥ K 9 5
 ♦ A 9 3
 ♣ A 10 9

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ A K 9 5 4
 ♥ J 2
 ♦ A 10 8 7
 ♣ Q 4

Both sides were vulnerable.

THE BIDDING:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♥	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass

West led the club two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ATOP PIARS EILMS
 SORR LIXIA RIANEE
 INTENTION INFER
 ASSOCIATION DOCTORS
 FINS BROITE
 CROSS FLAIDJONS
 LOIN PILL MEOWIT
 ALO HAMSER TWO
 STEPHIN TOT SHEA
 SERENADES SPELLT
 ADDER SORR
 STERNAL OPIFULAR
 PARSIE POMPANYTWE
 TERN BOLOKIND
 STEMS EPIE SIKVIS

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HOW DO THEY EXPECT PEOPLE TO GO TO THE BATHROOM IF THEY DON'T HAVE NO COMMERCIALS?"

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EDDIC

GUGOE

CAVELE

PROPEH

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: OAKEN DITTO TRIBAL NUANCE

Answer: The best way to tell a woman's age—WHEN SHE'S NOT AROUND.

BOOKS

MANAGING MAILER

By Joe Flaherty. Illustrated; Coward-McCann, 222 pp., \$8.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

It would be a richly ironic aftermath if one could review this chronicle of last fall's Mailer-Breslin siege of City Hall with the high-mindedness usually wasted on less worthy political ventures. Because for all the levity with which it was greeted, it may have been the most serious campaign around. Unfortunately or not, it is not possible to pontificate. For Joe Flaherty has mended all too thoroughly the wounds he sustained as Mailer's campaign manager, and written a hugely entertaining account of men and windmills. One is forced to smile, then giggle, then snigger, then wipe one's eyes, blow one's nose and sigh for mercy.

Part of the fault is Flaherty's own. Over years of reporting for The Village Voice he has cultivated a gift for raucous hyperbole, and the experience of managing Mailer did not curb it. Thus we have Mario Proccia announcing his candidacy for mayor "amid a shower of tears like an Italian Helen Morgan." Bronx Borough President Herman Badillo "in his dark Petrocchi suits" looked wooden—a Puerto Rican Robert Gould? And the interior of a Brooklyn temple looked like "just what God would have done if he'd had the right decorator." Hardly rhetoric befitting the solemnity of an electoral process in trouble.

The rest of the fault rests with the egos that floated onto the scene and ballooned alarmingly as the heat of the campaign rose. Among them was Norman Mailer, man of letters, a stand-up visionary of the economy of cities, tireless stompers of the hustings. His slogans were "Free Huey Newton to End Fluoridation" (or bring together left and right) and "No More Deep-Beep" (a hat of the campaign). He was on TV and in the New York Times.

Now Mailer would sniff the scent of victory on some wind that only he could smell, and urge his "hearties" on to reach "the real people." Now, in some secret yearning for defeat, he would extend the hook to catch his own collar—result: his vulgar, that returned my sanity. Returned it, one might add, in time to write a delightful acid account of its departure. Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

And there was Jimmy Breslin, candidate for the City Council, a "harm of good" proportion; columnist and resident New York City police station genius, as Philip Roth called him; connoisseur of Mafia restaurants where certain other candidates were known to dine, who said, "I wouldn't even let Norman get on TV and debate those [beep] bandits. He'd get arrested for consorting."

Breslin would show up on the campaign trail after days of absence, hollow-eyed, raspy-throated from "the sad disease of the night." He worried that he was a drag on the ticket and attempted an eloquent withdrawal after Mailer won his Pulitzer Prize for "The American Dream." But as the campaign wore on, Breslin discovered his

The Théâtre des Nations season in Paris is being extended in June to include visits to the Théâtre de France (Odéon) and two leading American dance companies. Merce Cunningham's troupe will give two different programs for a total of 12 performances between June 3 and 16. The Paul Taylor company appears from June 17 through 30 with three programs.

A concert of Russian religious music will be given May 29 at 8:30 p.m. at the American Church in Paris, 65 Quai d'Orléans, by the Chœur de l'École de musique de la cathédrale de la Vierge sous la direction de Galina Grigorieva.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wren

- ACROSS**
- 1 Erode
 - 5 Foast receptacle
 - 10 Hair job
 - 14 Indian cultist
 - 15 Permitted
 - 16 Atmosphere
 - 17 But, in France
 - 18 Bone cavities
 - 19 Approximate
 - 20 Letter fare
 - 23 Hebrew judge
 - 24 Noun suffix
 - 25 Galileo's line
 - 26 Melody
 - 27 Garland
 - 28 Lollobrigida
 - 29 Vegetable
 - 30 Lenten
 - 33 Distribution
 - 34 Greeks
 - 36 Displaces
 - 37 Greek letter
 - 38 Metric weights
- DOWN**
- 1 Athletes' place
 - 2 Hebrew patriarch
 - 3 Exchange premium
 - 4 Woody vine
 - 5 Obvious
 - 6 Floor covering, in England
 - 7 Feigns
 - 8 Knights
 - 9 Stationary sculpture
 - 10 Sixpence
 - 11 Herbs
 - 12 Spoil
 - 21 Biological plant group: Var.
 - 22 Consumer
 - 23 Levite musician of Bible
 - 26 Frolic
 - 27 Endurance
 - 28 Ages
 - 29 Author of "Metamorphoses"
 - 30 Chemical compound
 - 31 Musical work
 - 32 Tea
 - 33 Duct
 - 34 Cobweb
 - 35 Champions
 - 36 France
 - 37 Mexican state
 - 38 Store executive
 - 39 Abbr.
 - 40 Foliage
 - 41 Merit
 - 42 Patron and Gabor
 - 43 Radiation measure
 - 44 dieu
 - 45 Actor Andrews
 - 46 Actor Portman
 - 47 Pirates' gold
 - 48 Bonar or John
 - 49 Food fish of Europe

